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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 374--80th Congress

Chapter 505--1st Session

H. R. 3738

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 374	1
Index and Summary of History on H. R. 3738	1

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 374

LIVESTOCK SUBSIDIES. Authorizes the payment of subsidies retroactive to 1943 to certain non-processing livestock slaughterers who would have been eligible for such subsidies under an Economic Stabilization directive, effective July 23, 1945, had the directive been made effective on the 1943 date.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 3738

February 17, 1947	H. R. 1976 was introduced by Rep. Havenner and was referred to the House Committee on Banking and Currency. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).
April 15, 1947	S. 1101 was introduced by Senator Downey and was referred to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).
June 5, 1947	H. R. 3738 was introduced by Rep. Sikes and was referred to the House Committee on Banking and Currency. Print of the bill as introduced.
June 11, 1947	S. 1429 was introduced by Senator Pepper and was referred to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. (Companion bill). Print of the bill as introduced.
July 14, 1947	House Committee approved but did not actually report H. R. 3738.
July 16, 1947	House Committee reported H. R. 3738 with an amendment. House Report 951. Print of the bill as reported.
July 17, 1947	Senate Committee reported S. 1429 with an amendment. Senate Report 576. Print of the bill as reported.
July 21, 1947	H. R. 3738 was discussed in the House and passed as reported.
July 22, 1947	H. R. 3738 was referred to the Senate and ordered to be placed on the Senate Calendar. Print of the bill as referred.
July 23, 1947	H. R. 3738 was discussed in the Senate and passed with amendments. S. 1429 was indefinitely postponed in view of the passage of H. R. 3738. Print of H. R. 3738 as passed the Senate.
July 24, 1947	The House concurred in the Senate amendments.
August 6, 1947	Approved. Public Law 374.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1976

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 17, 1947

Mr. HAVENNER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

A BILL

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
June 23, 1945.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
4 June 23, 1945, is amended by adding a new section to read
5 as follows:

6 “SEC. 3. Any person who, prior to July 23, 1945, was
7 held not qualified to receive extra compensation payments
8 under Livestock Slaughter Payments Regulation Numbered
9 3 of Defense Supplies Corporation, but who thereafter was
10 held qualified to receive such extra compensation (pursuant
11 to amendment 2 of directive 56 of the Director of Economic

1 Stabilization, issued and effective July 11, 1945, and amend-
2 ment 8 of said regulation numbered 3, issued pursuant
3 thereto and effective July 23, 1945), shall be entitled to
4 receive such extra compensation payments, from Reconstruc-
5 tion Finance Corporation, or such other Government agency
6 as may have jurisdiction thereof, for such period of time
7 prior to July 23, 1945, as such person would have been
8 entitled to receive if said amendment 2 to said directive 56
9 and said amendment 8 to said regulation numbered 3 had
10 been effective retroactively to April 1, 1944."

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1976

A BILL

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

By Mr. HAVENNER

FEBRUARY 17, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1101

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 15 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947

Mr. DOWNEY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

A BILL

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
June 23, 1945.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
4 June 23, 1945, is amended by adding a new section, to read
5 as follows:

6 “SEC. 3. Any person who, prior to July 23, 1945, was
7 held not qualified to receive extra compensation payments
8 under Livestock Slaughter Payments Regulation Numbered
9 3 of Defense Supplies Corporation, but who thereafter was
10 held qualified to receive such extra compensation (pursuant
11 to amendment 2 of directive 56 of the Director of Economic

1 Stabilization, issued and effective July 11, 1945, and amend-
2 ment 8 of said regulation numbered 3, issued pursuant
3 thereto and effective July 23, 1945), shall be entitled to
4 receive such extra compensation payments, from Defense
5 Supplies Corporation or such other Government agency as
6 may have jurisdiction thereof, for such period of time prior
7 to July 23, 1945, as such person would have been entitled
8 to receive if said amendment 2 to said directive 56 and
9 said amendment 8 to said regulation numbered 3 had been
10 effective retroactively to April 1, 1944.”

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1101

A BILL

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

By Mr. DOWNEY

APRIL 15 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Banking and Currency

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3738

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 5, 1947

Mr. SIKES introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

A BILL

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
June 23, 1945.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
4 June 23, 1945, is amended by adding a new section to read
5 as follows:

6 “SEC. 3. Any person, firm, partnership, or corporation
7 who, prior to the issuance of amendment numbered 1, dated
8 July 5, 1945, with effective date July 15, 1945, and amend-
9 ment numbered 2, dated July 11, 1945, with effective date
10 July 22, 1945, respectively, to Directive Numbered 56 of the
11 Office of Economic Stabilization (said amendments being the

1 same in substance as amendments numbered 7 and 8, respec-
2 tively, of the Livestock Slaughter Payment Regulation Num-
3 bered 3 of the Defense Supplies of the Reconstruction Finance
4 Corporation), was held not qualified to receive extra com-
5 pensation payments as nonprocessing slaughterers; but who
6 upon issuance of the above amendments to the Directive
7 56 of the Office of Economic Stabilization became quali-
8 fied and eligible, or was declared or determined qualified
9 and eligible by the Director of the Office of Economic
10 Stabilization to receive such extra compensation payments
11 as nonprocessing slaughterers from the Reconstruction
12 Finance Corporation or such other Government agency as
13 may have jurisdiction thereof, for such period of time prior
14 to the issuance of said amendments, as such person, firm,
15 partnership, or corporation would have been entitled to
16 receive if said amendments 1 and 2 of said Directive 56
17 and said amendments 7 and 8 of said regulation 3 had been
18 effective retroactively to amendment 2 to regulation 3 dated
19 October 26, 1943. And the said Reconstruction Finance
20 Corporation or such other Government agency with juris-
21 diction to make subsidy payments is hereby authorized and
22 directed to pay such retroactive subsidy payments to such
23 claimants as qualify under this Act as amended."

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3738

A BILL

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

By Mr. Sikes

JUNE 5, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1429

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 11 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Mr. PEPPER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

A BILL

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
June 23, 1945.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
4 June 23, 1945, is amended by adding a new section to read
5 as follows:

6 “SEC. 3. Any person, firm, partnership, or corporation
7 who, prior to the issuance of amendment numbered 1, dated
8 July 5, 1945, with effective date July 15, 1945, and amend-
9 ment numbered 2, dated July 11, 1945, with effective date
10 July 22, 1945, respectively, to Directive Numbered 56 of the

1 Office of Economic Stabilization (said amendments being the
2 same in substance as amendments numbered 7 and 8, respec-
3 tively, of the Livestock Slaughter Payment Regulation Num-
4 bered 3 of the Defense Supplies of the Reconstruction Finance
5 Corporation), was held not qualified to receive extra com-
6 pensation payments as nonprocessing slaughterers; but who
7 upon issuance of the above amendments to the Directive
8 56 of the Office of Economic Stabilization became quali-
9 fied and eligible, or was declared or determined qualified
10 and eligible by the Director of the Office of Economic
11 Stabilization to receive such extra compensation payments
12 as nonprocessing slaughterers from the Reconstruction
13 Finance Corporation or such other Government agency as
14 may have jurisdiction thereof, for such period of time prior
15 to the issuance of said amendments, as such person, firm,
16 partnership, or corporation would have been entitled to
17 receive if said amendments 1 and 2 of said Directive 56
18 and said amendments 7 and 8 of said regulation 3 had been
19 effective retroactively to amendment 2 to regulation 3 dated
20 October 26, 1943. And the said Reconstruction Finance
21 Corporation or such other Government agency with juris-
22 diction to make subsidy payments is hereby authorized and
23 directed to pay such retroactive subsidy payments to such
24 claimants as qualify under this Act as amended."

A BILL

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

By Mr. PEPPER

JUNE 11 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Banking and Currency

National Forest, S.Dak. (H.Rept. 912) (p. 9043).

22. HOLIDAYS. Received a St. Helena Post Catholic War Veterans' petition urging that Good Friday be made a national holiday (p. 9043).
23. SUBSIDIES. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered (but did not actually report) reported H.R. 3738, to provide retroactive subsidy payments to certain slaughterers (p. D532).
24. LANDS. The Public Lands Committee ordered (but did not actually report) reported H.R. 1330, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument (pp. D532-3).
25. IRRIGATION WORKS. The Public Lands Committee ordered (but did not actually report) reported H.R. 3834, to authorize a project for the rehabilitation of certain works of the Fort Sumner irrigation district, N.Mex. (pp. D532-3).
26. RECLAMATION. H.R. 3872 (see Digest 132), as reported, amends the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 so as to include among the purposes to which the estimated costs of proposed Federal reclamation projects may be allocated certain additional purposes, including recreation, salinity and silt control; to authorize reexamination of projects heretofore authorized for the purpose of determining whether any part of their costs is allocable to fish and wildlife preservation and to such additional nonreimbursable purposes and to permit allocations to such purposes where appropriate; to provide for nonreimbursability of operation and maintenance costs attributable to nonreimbursable purposes; and to reduce the rate of interest required to be returned on the power investment from 3 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. S. 1627, by Sen. Gurney, S.Dak. (by request), to amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (probably to reimburse CCC for materials transferred to stock piles). To Armed Services Committee. (p. 8995.)
28. SOIL CONSERVATION; TAXATION. H.R. 4185, by Rep. Curtis, Nebr., to provide for the deduction from gross income for income-tax purposes of expenses incurred by farmers for the purpose of soil conservation and leveling land used or to be used in farming operations. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 9043.)
29. VETERANS' BENEFITS; LOANS. H.R. 4187, by Rep. Kearney, N.Y., "to amend subsection (d) of section 500 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944." To Veterans' Affairs Committee. (p. 9043.)
30. R.F.C. H.R. 4195, by Rep. Rains, Ala., "to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 9043.)
31. PERSONNEL. H.R. 4197, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to amend the Classification Act so as to clarify the meaning of references in the act to number of employees supervised and size of organization unit. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 9043.)
32. PRICES. H.Con.Res. 71, by Rep. Seely-Brown, Conn., establishing a joint committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods. To Rules Committee. (p. 9043.)
33. PEANUT QUOTAS. H.R. 4124 (see Digest 130) amends the peanut-marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by providing

report states:

"Of the operating funds the committee has allowed \$3,000,000 for resource development and \$1,483,000 for fertilizer research, with a directive to the agency that there be submitted a report to the committee showing that the TVA program of research is fully coordinated with the Department of Agriculture's research program.

"The committee does not concur in the plan provided by the House for the amortization of the TVA power investment but has made provision for the repayment of \$10,500,000 in 1948 as was provided by the House. The Comptroller General has made an exhaustive study of TVA and will shortly submit to the Congress his report, which will include recommendations for repayment. The committee believes legislation should await the consideration of this report."

Regarding Secs. 307 and 308, the report states:

"Objections raised by the corporations affected by sections 307 and 308 of the bill centered on the inability of the corporations to forecast their budget needs so far in advance of the period in which expenditures would be incurred. The complaint was repeated in each instance that budget restrictions would hamper the flexibility of corporate action — flexibility being the prime reason for using the corporate form to discharge a Government function.

"The committee carefully analyzed both of these sections at considerable length and came to the inescapable conclusion that both provisions are in the category of substantive legislation. Hence, they violate the intent of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 that such legislation should not be made part of any appropriations measure. These sections have been deleted, therefore, although the committee sincerely hopes that they will be given due consideration by the appropriate committees of the House and Senate at a subsequent time."

HOUSE

15. MILK PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 3370, to make specific provision for milk-price supports (H.Rept. 906) (p. 9043).
16. WAR POWERS; SCIENCE FOUNDATION; LANDS. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for the consideration of S.J. Res. 123, terminating certain war and emergency powers; H.R. 4102, to establish a National Science Foundation; and H.R. 3043, to transfer the Crab Orchard project to Interior Department (pp. 9033, 9043).
17. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Received the conference report on this bill H.R. 3993 (pp. 9033-4). As reported by the conferees, the bill includes \$12,000 for liquidation of the motion-picture project and \$450,000 for the Legislative Reference Service.
18. WILDLIFE. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4108, to reduce the area of the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Essex County, Mass. (H.Rept. 905) (p. 9043).
19. COTTONSEED STATISTICS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H.R. 4109, to amend the act authorizing the Census Bureau to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and its products (H.Rept. 908) (p. 9043).
20. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H.R. 1597, to relocate and reduce the boundaries of the Gila Federal Reclamation project (H.Rept. 910) (p. 9043).
21. NATIONAL FORESTS; MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H.R. 2867, to permit mining locations in the State Park Game Sanctuary of Harney

The following nominations were ordered favorably reported to the Senate: A. Roy Ashley, to be U. S. marshal for western district of S. C.; T. Vincent Quinn of N. Y., to be U. S. assistant Attorney General; Leo P. Flynn, to be U. S. attorney for S. Dak.; and Alton Adolor Lessard, to be U. S. attorney for Maine.

SOLICITOR GENERAL

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee heard further informative testimony on the nomination of Philip B. Perlman, to be U. S. Solicitor General, from the following witnesses: Mr. Perlman, John G. Barrett, N. Frank Fitzpatrick, and Paul A. Ahlstrom, all of Baltimore.

BILLS ON INSULAR AFFAIRS, PUBLIC LANDS, AND INDIANS

Committee on Public Lands: In executive session, committee approved the following 23 bills of which the first 15 deal with Indians: S. 1372, authorizing Wyandotte Tribe to sell tribal cemeteries, amended; H. R. 981, relative to refund of taxes illegally paid by Indians; H. R. 3323, relative to determination of bonus value of oil, gas, and mining leases on Osage mineral reservation; H. R. 2886, sale of land of Richard Little Light; H. R. 2885, to issue patent to Becker Little Light; H. R. 2825, to provide school facilities in Mahanomen, Itasca, Pine, Becker, and Cass counties, Minn.; H. R. 2484, relative to payments for logging of timber for Menominee Indians; H. R. 2151, patent to Erle E. Howe; H. R. 2097, on ownership and sale of timber on northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation; H. R. 1882, to provide

funds for Indian school at Walker, Minn.; H. R. 1486, land patent to Alice Scott White; H. R. 1337, to pay \$50 per capita payment to the Red Lake Band of Chippewas; H. R. 734, to declare Quinaielt Tribe of Indians the proper party plaintiff to certain lands (Case now in Court of Claims); H. R. 205, granting citizenship to Metlakatla Indians of Alaska; and H. R. 3173, clarifying laws applicable to lands of Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma.

The following three are relative to public lands: S. 1368, to increase size of isolated tracts or parcels of public domain which may be sold; H. R. 2938, fixing price of copies of records furnished by Dept. of Interior, amended; and S. 1220, transfer portion of Acadia National Park, Maine, from Interior to Navy jurisdiction.

The following five are relative to Alaska: H. R. 175, to give Governor of Alaska power to pardon and to remit fines and forfeitures; H. R. 187, to amend law to include air transportation for Federal employees and their families residing in Alaska; H. R. 1554, to facilitate the work of Alaska Road Commission by aiding it in obtaining rights-of-way; H. R. 1609, to provide for zoning power in town sites on public lands in Alaska; and H. R. 3343, to provide compensation to members of Alaska Game Commission for time and services spent in investigations and hearings.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense: Committee met in executive session with officials of the GAO to discuss the recent GAO report to Congress on the termination of Government contracts.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: Fifteen public bills, H. R. 4183-4197; two private bills, H. R. 4198 and 4199; and seven resolutions, H. Res. 288-291, H. J. Res. 238, and H. Con. Res. 70 and 71, were introduced.

Page 9043

Bills Reported: Bills and resolutions were reported, as follows:

H. Res. 288, rule waiving all points of order against, and granting 1 hour's general debate on S. J. Res. 123, to repeal certain emergency statutes (H. Rept. 902);

H. Res. 289, rule waiving points of order against, and granting 1 hour's general debate on H. R. 4102, National Science Foundation bill (H. Rept. 903);

H. Res. 290, rule waiving all points of order against and granting 1 hour's general debate on H. R. 3403, providing for transfer of certain lands to the Secretary of the Interior (H. Rept. 904);

H. R. 4108, reducing area of Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Mass. (H. Rept. 905);

H. R. 3370, directing Secretary of Agriculture to support price of milk (H. Rept. 906);

H. R. 2347, private claim bill (H. Rept. 907);

H. R. 4109, authorizing Census Bureau to furnish reports on stocks and consumption of related fats and oils (H. Rept. 908);

H. R. 1109, providing for a national cemetery in every State and Territory (H. Rept. 909);

H. R. 1597, relocate boundaries and reduce area of the Gila reclamation project (H. Rept. 910);

H. R. 2502, providing for general welfare and advancement of the Klamath Indians in Oregon (H. Rept. 911); and

H. R. 2867, permitting mining locations under U. S. mining laws within the game sanctuary of the Harney National Forest (H. Rept. 912).

Page 9043

Appropriations: The Committee on Appropriations was granted permission to file, by midnight July 14, conference report on H. R. 3993, legislative appropriation bill for 1948, and H. R. 3123, Interior Department appropriation bill for 1948.

Pages 9033-9034

Death of Hon. Joseph J. Mansfield: Agreed to H. Res. 291, a resolution calling for immediate adjournment of the House and suitable expressions of condolence to be extended as a mark of respect to the memory of Hon. Joseph J. Mansfield, Ninth Congressional District of Texas, who passed away on Saturday, July 12.

Pursuant to this resolution, the Speaker appointed Representatives Patman, Johnson of Texas, Combs, Pickett, and Clippinger as members of the funeral committee on the part of the House.

Page 9042

Program for Tuesday: The House adjourned at 1:48 p. m., until 10 a. m., Tuesday, July 15, when business of the Committee on the District of Columbia, District Day, will be in order.

Reports on Committee Meetings

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Committee on Agriculture: Special Subcommittee on Eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease held hearings and heard Preston Richardson and M. T. Morgan, Department of Agriculture; Col. Barksdale, War Department; Paul Revely, State Department; Messrs. Gregg and Tirling, Maritime Commission.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Committee on Armed Services: Education and Training Subcommittee met in executive session and announced the decision to complete subcommittee action on universal military training this session.

Legal Subcommittee met on various bills and ordered favorably reported to the full committee, with amendments, the following: H. R. 2964, San Antonio Arsenal; H. R. 3417 and H. R. 3735, Santa Rosa Island. H. R. 108, Fort Schuyler, N. Y., was held over, awaiting receipt of additional reports.

FDIC STOCK—SUBSIDIES

Committee on Banking and Currency: Concluded hearings on S. 1070, to provide for the cancellation of the capital stock of the FDIC and refund of moneys received for such stock, and heard Maple T. Harl, Chairman Board of Directors, FDIC, who testified in favor of the bill.

Met in executive session and ordered favorably reported to the House H. R. 3738, to amend Public Law 88, 79th Cong., providing subsidy payments to certain slaughterers, retroactively.

D. C. HOME RULE

Committee on the District of Columbia: Subcommittee on Home Rule and Reorganization continued hearings on home rule for the District of Columbia, and heard Dr. Robert A. Maurer, vice president, D. C. Board of Education, on whether a board was preferable to a single administrator; Edgar Morris, chairman, D. C. Board of Public Welfare; and Harry S. Wender, chairman, D. C. Board of Recreation, both of whom discussed the same subject. Hearings will continue tomorrow.

MINIMUM WAGE

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Wages and Hours of Labor concluded hearings on H. R. 3886, increasing minimum wage rates, and heard Representative Murray, who testified in favor of the bill but suggested the inclusion of agricultural workers; Herbert Ferster, Men's Clothing Industry, New York, who testified in favor of the bill; and John H. Todd, representative, National Cotton Compressors and Cotton Warehousemen's Association, who testified in opposition to the bill.

STATE DEPARTMENT

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments: Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Personnel heard John E. Peurifoy, State Department, on organizational problems of the State Department.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on International Organizations and Law met in executive session on H. R. 4010, International Organizations Procurement Act.

ANTI POLL TAX

Committee on House Administration: Continued hearings on various anti-poll-tax bills, and heard Representatives Clason, Williams of Mississippi, and Dawson. Hearings will continue tomorrow.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Met to hear Members of Congress on bills introduced by them and pending before the committee, as per the chairman's announcement on the floor of the House on January 20, 1947, and heard Representatives Andrews (Ala.), sponsor of H. R. 3730; Jackson (Wash.), sponsor of H. R. 2638; Clason, sponsor of H. R. 3841; Howell, sponsor of H. R. 3658 and H. R. 4021; Bulwinkle, sponsor of H. R. 3934; Miller (Conn.), sponsor of H. R. 3835; Bennett (Mo.), sponsor of H. R. 4092; Wolverton, sponsor of H. R. 3751, H. R. 3595, H. R. 3925, H. R. 4112, H. R. 4113, and H. R. 4114; Javits, sponsor of H. R. 3762; Lynch, sponsor of H. R. 4094; and Bender, sponsor of H. J. Res. 217.

RAILROAD REORGANIZATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Met in executive session and ordered favorably reported to the House H. R. 3980, to enable debtor railroad corporations expeditiously to effectuate reorganization of their financial structures; to alter or modify their financial securities; and for other purposes.

PUBLIC LANDS BILLS—EVERGLADES—INDIANS

Committee on Public Lands: Full committee met in executive session and ordered favorably reported to the House the following bills: H. R. 1597, relocating bound-



18. WATER POLLUTION. Passed with amendments S. 418, to provide for water-pollution-control activities in the U.S. Public Health Service (pp. 9207-9).
19. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. Passed over S. 999, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act with respect to preference accorded in Federal employment to disabled veterans (p. 9202).
20. FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION. Passed over on objection S. 472, to authorize appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools (p. 9203).
21. NATIONAL FORESTS. Passed over on objection S.J.Res. 118, to authorize sale of timber within the Tongass National Forest (pp. 9204, 9216).
22. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. Passed over on objection S. 1481, to authorize the D.C. Commissioners to establish daylight saving time in D.C. (p. 9210).
23. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed over on objection S.J.Res. 46, authorizing appropriations for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the western land boundary fence project and Rio Grande Border fence project (p. 9210).
24. COTTONSEED STATISTICS. Discussed and passed over on objection S. 1497, relating the collection and publication of cottonseed and cottonseed products statistics (pp. 9210-1).
25. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. Passed over on objection S. 416, to extend veterans' preference benefits to widowed mothers of certain ex-servicemen (p. 9214).

HOUSE

26. RESEARCH. Passed with amendments H.R. 4102, to create a National Science Foundation (pp. 9236-70). S. 526, the National Science Foundation bill as passed by the Senate was then passed with an amendment inserting the language of H.R. 4102 (p. 9270). An amendment by Rep. Robertson, N.Dak., to provide a formula for apportionment of the funds among the States, was rejected (pp. 9264-8).
27. EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION. Rep. Brown (Ohio) and Rep. Manasco (Ala), Herbert Hoover, and James Rowe, Jr., were appointed by the Speaker to be members of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch (p. 9276).
28. LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3538, to authorize investigation and reports on projects for reclaiming lands by drainage (H.Rept. 942) (p. 9288).
The Public Lands Committee reported with an amendment H.R. 4059, to provide for the settlement of certain Alaska lands by veterans (H.Rept. 944) (p. 9288).
29. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H.R. 3678 (p. 9224). Senate conferees were appointed July 15.
30. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Reps. Wigglesworth, Phillips, Robertson, Coudert, Hendricks, Andrews (Ala.), and Thomas (Tex.) were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 3839 (p. 9224). Senate conferees appointed July 15.
31. LATIN AMERICA. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4168, to reincorporate the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (H.Rept. 944) (p. 9289).
The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.J.Res. 231, providing for U.S. membership in the Caribbean Commission (H.Rept. 956) (p. 9289).

32. SURPLUS PROPERTY; FLOOD CONTROL. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment S. 1515, to make surplus property available for the alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe (H.Rept. 959) (p. 9289).
33. PURCHASING; FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendments H.R. 4010, to authorize any agency of the U.S. Government to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations on a reimbursable basis (H.Rept. 952) (p. 9288).
34. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H.R. 739, to provide for the protection of veterans and career-service employees in connection with reduction in force in the Federal service (H.Rept. 945) (p. 9288).
35. LIVESTOCK SUBSIDIES. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H.R. 3738, to authorize retroactive subsidies to certain livestock slaughterers who became eligible under a regulation effective July 23, 1945, changing the definition of a non-processing slaughterer (H. Rept. 951) (p. 9288).
36. ROADS. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to extend the Federal Aid Road Act to Alaska and to transfer certain functions of the Interior Department to the Public Roads Administration (p. 9288).
37. PUBLIC WORKS. Agreed to H.Res. 211, authorizing and directing the Public Works Committee to conduct surveys of certain works of improvement (p. 9273).
38. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Ellis, W.Va., urged a careful investigation of our foreign relief program before we consider any new proposal (pp. 9224-5).
39. HEALTH; FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H.R. 161, to authorize U.S. participation in a World Health Organization (p. D548).
40. WILDLIFE. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 616, authorizing a game refuge in Francis Marion National Forest; and H.R. 4018, authorizing the transfer of Government real property no longer needed by the agency controlling it and chiefly valuable for wildlife purposes to State wildlife agencies or the Interior Department for use in wildlife conservation (p. D549).

BILLS INTRODUCED

41. MARKETING. S. 1640, by Sen. Russell, Ga., providing for grants to aid in establishing farmers' markets. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 9172.)
42. COLUMBIA VALLEY AUTHORITY. S. 1647, by Sen. Taylor, Idaho (for himself and others), to establish a Columbia Valley Authority to provide for integrated water control and resource development on the Columbia River, etc. To Public Works Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 9172-4.)
43. PERSONNEL. S. 1644, by Sen. O'Connor, Md., to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to permit rescission of prior-agency action in complying with recommendations of the CSC pursuant to appeals taken by preference employees. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 9172.)
- H.R. 4236, by Rep. Morrison, La., to amend the Civil Service Act to remove certain discrimination with respect to the appointment of persons having any physical handicap to positions in the classified civil service. To Post Office

CERTAIN PAYMENTS TO NONPROCESSING SLAUGHTERERS

JULY 16, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WOLCOTT, from the Committee on Banking and Currency,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 3738]

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3738) to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all beginning on page 1, line 6, and insert in lieu:

SEC. 3. Any person who, after the issuance of amendment numbered 1 (dated July 5, 1945) or amendment numbered 2 (dated July 11, 1945) to Directive Numbered 56 of the Director of Economic Stabilization, and pursuant to the authority thereof, became qualified and eligible, or was declared or determined by such Director to have the necessary qualifications or eligibility, to receive extra compensation payments as a nonprocessing slaughterer (such person previously having been held not qualified to receive extra compensation payments as a nonprocessing slaughterer), shall be entitled to receive such extra compensation payments for such period of time prior to July 23, 1945, as such person would have been entitled to receive if such Directive Numbered 56, and amendments numbered 1 and 2 thereto, and any such determination by such Director, had become effective November 1, 1943. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make the extra compensation payments which any person is entitled to receive pursuant to this section. As used in this section the term "person" includes an individual, firm, partnership, or corporation.

In late 1942, Revised Maximum Price Regulation 169 was put into effect fixing the ceiling prices at which beef was sold by slaughterers. This order worked a hardship on the so-called nonprocessing slaughterers, who sold practically all of the beef produced by them in carcass form; the nature of their business did not afford them an opportunity to profit from the higher prices allowed on refined or processed meats. In order, therefore, to have a uniform price structure for all slaughterers and in order not to depress the price paid to livestock producers, a

2 CERTAIN PAYMENTS TO NONPROCESSING SLAUGHTERERS

special subsidy program was put into effect November 1, 1943, for nonprocessing slaughterers, who comprised roughly 15 percent of the slaughterers of the country. The original special subsidy to nonprocessing slaughterers was 80 cents per hundredweight.

The regulation setting forth qualifications for eligibility in the program was issued by Defense Supplies Corporation, which then administered the program. Those eligible to the extra compensation were slaughterers who, during any 6 months period in 1942, slaughtered their own cattle and sold 98 percent or more of the cattle slaughtered by them in carcass form. Later, by amendment No. 1, dated July 5, 1946, to Directive 56 issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization, the base period was broadened so that the qualifying period could be any representative period as determined by the Director from January 1, 1941, and up to October 1, 1943. Amendment No. 2 to Directive 56 permitted a slaughterer to qualify if during the representative portion of the base period the slaughterer killed cattle owned by another at the time of slaughter but sold in the name of the slaughterer as beef. Slaughterers who became qualified under amendments 1 and 2 to Directive 56 or who were determined to have the necessary qualifications for eligibility received the special subsidy payments thereafter on cattle slaughtered in compliance with the cattle stabilization program.

The committee believes that such persons who became eligible to receive and did receive the extra compensation payments as a nonprocessing slaughterer pursuant to Directive 56 and amendments 1 or 2 thereto should not be denied payments they are entitled to because the amendments were made prospective, rather than retroactive, in effect. It was testified before the committee the slaughterers that would become eligible to receive the retroactive payments provided in the bill would be few in number, and probably not more than 4 or 5. Testimony by witnesses before the committee indicated that justice requires that this relief be offered. This is especially so in view of the fact that section 2 of Public Law 88 of the Seventy-ninth Congress permitted under certain conditions a nonprocessing slaughterer who had received extra compensation payments, or who had repaid such payments, or where such payments were withheld, to either retain, be repaid or receive payments retained, in whole or in part, upon a determination that the slaughterer believed reasonably and in good faith that he was eligible to receive such payments.

The committee amendment perfects the language of the bill as introduced. The committee amendment omits reference to amendments numbered 7 and 8 of the Livestock Slaughter Payment Regulation No. 3 of the Defense Supplies Corporation. These amendments to such regulation were adopted pursuant to the Directive 56 and amendments 1 and 2 thereto, and for the purpose of accomplishing the purposes of the committee amendment they will have the same retroactive effect as such Directive 56 and such amendments 1 and 2 thereto. Since the functions and duties of the Defense Supplies Corporation are now being administered by the RFC, the committee amendment provides that the RFC make such payments.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill,

as introduced are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PUBLIC LAW 88, SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last paragraph of section 2 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944, shall not apply, with respect to operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to corporations created or operations authorized to be performed pursuant to section 5d (3) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended: *Provided*, That with respect to such corporations and such operations the making of subsidy payments and buying for resale at a loss shall be limited as follows:

(a) Payments or purchases may be made after June 30, 1945, in such amounts as may be necessary to fulfill obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1945, with respect to 1945 and prior fiscal-year activities.

(b) Payments and purchases may be made with respect to operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, which involve subsidies and anticipated losses as follows:

(1) With respect to materials or commodities, other than rubber and rubber products, produced outside the United States, in an amount not to exceed \$80,000,000;

(2) With respect to rubber and rubber products produced outside the United States, in an amount not to exceed \$60,000,000;

(3) With respect to materials or commodities produced within the United States, as follows:

(A) Meat in an amount not to exceed \$595,000,000;

(B) Butter in an amount not to exceed \$100,000,000;

(C) Flour in an amount not to exceed \$190,000,000;

(D) Petroleum and petroleum products in an amount not to exceed \$290,000,000;

(E) Copper, lead, and zinc, in the form of premium payments, in an amount not to exceed \$88,000,000; and

(F) Other materials or commodities in an amount not to exceed \$100,000,000:

Provided, That in the event the entire amount of any of the above allocations is not required for its purpose, the unused portion of such allocation, but not to exceed 10 per centum of such allocation, may be used for making such payments on and purchases of any other item or items enumerated in this Act, as may be determined by the Director of Economic Stabilization: *Provided further*, That the premium price plan for copper, lead, and zinc shall be extended until June 30, 1946, on the same terms as heretofore, except that all classes of premiums shall be noncancelable unless necessary in order to make individual adjustments of income to specific mines; and that the Metals Reserve Company shall purchase during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, at its 1944 price schedule, bauxite produced from such of the underground mines as supplied bauxite to the Metals Reserve Company during 1944 and in such quantities as the Bureau of Mines determines as being subject to permanent loss if not removed prior to June 30, 1946, but not to exceed, however, five hundred thousand long tons.

SEC. 2. Any slaughterer who heretofore or hereafter shall have received extra compensation payments under Livestock Slaughter Payments Regulation Numbered 3 of Defense Supplies Corporation (adopted pursuant to directives of the Director of Economic Stabilization) when such slaughterer was not in a class eligible for such extra compensation payments, shall be relieved, in whole or in part, of obligation to repay the amount thereof and shall be entitled to receive, in whole or in part, the amount of such extra compensation payments repaid by such slaughterer to, or withheld by Defense Supplies Corporation on account of such extra compensation payments, to the extent that it is determined by the Director of Economic Stabilization, or any agency of the Government authorized by him, that it would be inequitable for Defense Supplies Corporation to require repayment by such slaughterer or to retain the amounts so repaid or withheld, provided such Director or agency also determines that such slaughterer believed reasonably and in good faith that he was eligible to receive such extra compensation payments: *Provided*, That any determination by such Director or agency under this section shall be reviewable by the Emergency Court of Appeals under such rules as such court may prescribe.

4 CERTAIN PAYMENTS TO NONPROCESSING SLAUGHTERERS

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, partnership, or corporation who, prior to the issuance of amendment numbered 1, dated July 5, 1945, with effective date July 15, 1945, and amendment numbered 2, dated July 11, 1945, with effective date July 22, 1945, respectively, to Directive Numbered 56 of the Office of Economic Stabilization (said amendments being the same in substance as amendments numbered 7 and 8, respectively, of the Livestock Slaughter Payment Regulation Numbered 3 of the Defense Supplies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation), was held not qualified to receive extra compensation payments as nonprocessing slaughterers; but who upon issuance of the above amendments to the Directive 56 of the Office of Economic Stabilization became qualified and eligible, or was declared or determined qualified and eligible by the Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization to receive such extra compensation payments as nonprocessing slaughterers from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or such other Government agency as may have jurisdiction thereof, for such period of time prior to the issuance of said amendments, as such person, firm, partnership, or corporation would have been entitled to receive if said amendments 1 and 2 of said Directive 56 and said amendments 7 and 8 of said regulation 3 had been effective retroactively to amendment 2 to regulation 3 dated October 26, 1943. And the said Reconstruction Finance Corporation or such other Government agency with jurisdiction to make subsidy payments is hereby authorized and directed to pay such retroactive subsidy payments to such claimants as qualify under this Act as amended.

Union Calendar No. 490

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3738

[Report No. 951]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 5, 1947

Mr. SIKES introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

JULY 16, 1947

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
4 June 23, 1945, is amended by adding a new section to read
5 as follows:

6 “SEC. 3. Any person, firm, partnership, or corporation
7 who, prior to the issuance of amendment numbered 1, dated
8 July 5, 1945, with effective date July 15, 1945, and amend-
9 ment numbered 2, dated July 11, 1945, with effective date

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3738

[Report No. 951]

A BILL

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

By Mr. SIKES

JUNE 5, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

JULY 16, 1947

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

make use of such a board. I do not take issue with either of these reasonable procedures. The danger as many see it, lies in the fact that the Secretary of Defense, with his powerful influence on policy, is to be a member of a body comprised of Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air.

Here we have a situation in which the general manager sits with his subordinates to decide over-all policy in operation rather than in his intended capacity as an impartial arbiter and assistant to the President. The situation must inevitably develop wherein the four supreme authorities under the President will arrive at common goals together, and the subsequent report to the President will be based upon common agreement between one civilian and three members of the military. The conduct of military and naval affairs and the control of those operations may well be entirely removed from the control of the Congress in the absence of a supreme secretary whose function should primarily be that of an arbiter superior to the Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air, and responsible, in turn, directly to the President. Instead of exercising high functions on the policy level, it is more likely that the Secretary of National Defense will appear before the President and the Congress pleading the case of the armed forces rather than presenting an objective statement of fact. All who have had occasion to hear witnesses before the several committees of the House have been struck by the fact that unanimous decisions have been arrived at previous to hearings and that instructions appear to have been issued to the witnesses relative to policy and testimony prior to their appearances before the standing or select committees. Testimony has become largely a matter of departmental agreement rather than of personal opinion. The danger inherent in combining these four functionaries on one level of discussion and of command must be apparent to all. The Secretary of National Defense must be a man of high and unimpeachable character, trained in budget operation, and of a nature designed to recognize unreasonable pressures which may be exerted against him. As the testimony before the committee sets forth, it would have been almost impossible for Mr. Byrnes, while acting as top coordinator for the war effort, to have served as the unbiased arbiter of the many difficulties and disputes between the several departmental agencies had he himself been the head of one of the departments concerned. In my opinion, it is essential that the Secretary of National Defense be completely divorced from the War Council as established in the National Security Organization. The welfare and safety of the Nation may depend largely upon sound decisions made by the Secretary of National Defense. His opinions will carry great weight with the Commander in Chief. It appears to many of us that these opinions and decisions must not be unduly influenced by the armed forces, as they most certainly will be if the Secretary of National Defense is an equal member with common

powers in the War Council. At the proper time during the course of debate upon this measure an amendment will be offered to separate these activities in the chain of command.

Furthermore, if there be any doubt in the minds of the Members, Mr. Speaker, it might be well to point out at this time that H. R. 4214 is a measure which has been in large part conceived, designed, and brought into being by the military. From my own brief experience in the ancient and honorable profession of arms, I can state with complete confidence that seldom has the military relinquished any powers once granted to it. On the contrary, the tendency has been to resist any and all efforts to restrict such powers, and to add to them as circumstances permitted. I do not go as far in my feeling relative to this bill as do some of the other Members of the House. There are those who state emphatically and categorically that the measure is incompatible with our national traditions, and contains little of merit to recommend it to the attention of this body. To the contrary, it is my belief that there is much of value in the measure. I trust that none will place his consideration of this measure upon the basis of his personal service with either the Army or the Navy. H. R. 4214 is a vital a piece of legislation as could possibly be conceived at the present time. The future consequences of our action upon this bill will be of great moment in the event of another war. However, and in full justice to the committee reporting the measure, many of us feel that there are inherent dangers in several of the contemplated provisions. We assume that the committee is willing to listen to and give weight to these objections as they are voiced by men who have also seen war in all of its fury. With the members of the committee we seek only the most perfect instrumentality for the welding together of all of our armed forces. We do demand however, that all transactions entered into by the Army and Navy be subject to public scrutiny and subject to the will of the Congress. We refuse to sanction a military cartel which may, by common consent and previous agreement, appear before the Congress of the United States with decisions made, budget formulated and testimony prearranged and decided upon to the preclusion of reasonable inquiries on the part of the House.

One of the great tendencies of today, both political and economical, is the international trend to collectivize and centralize all manner of authority. Too recently have we seen the result of that policy. It was a single, unbridled military service on which Adolf Hitler rose to power. It was upon the back of military might that Mussolini forced his will, not only upon his own people, but upon those of his neighbors. It is upon solidarity of military force in the form of the Red Army that Generalissimo Stalin has ridden roughshod over the prostrate bodies of his victims. Where the people control the power of the military and keep it steadily moving in its ordained orbit, there is small likelihood that the

force will outride its master. It remains a free force of freemen, which has always represented the strength of American arms. Whenever the military, whether by internal agreement, such as might well be the effect of H. R. 4214, as it now stands, or by violent alliance together against constituted authority, comes into power, constitutional rights become in fact null and void. Today, Mr. Speaker, more than at any time before in the history of our great country, we need a strong, mobile, hard-hitting, well equipped, fighting Army and Navy. Upon that point we are all agreed. If H. R. 4214 can be so amended as to provide for the integrity of the several branches of our armed forces, I shall support it gladly.

(Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POULSON). Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is recognized for 20 minutes.

(Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a quotation from a House Judiciary Committee report.)

[Mr. KEFAUVER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TALLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two brief quotations.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. J. Res. 240. Joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1948.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 179. An act for the relief of Maj. Ralph M. Rowley and First Lt. Irving E. Sheffield;

S. 403. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Gideon Peon;

S. 484. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Joseph J. Pickett a patent in fee to certain land;

S. 558. An act for the relief of the alien Michael Soido.

S. 880. An act for the relief of Rev. John C. Young.

S. 924. An act to credit active service in the military or naval forces of the United States in determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits from the policemen and firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia;

S. 1360. An act for the relief of Eric Seddon;

S. 1402. An act to authorize the parishes and congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the District of Columbia to establish bylaws governing the election of their vestrymen; and

S. 1462. An act to authorize the official reporters of the municipal court for the District of Columbia to collect fees for transcripts, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3493. An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3993. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 17, 1947, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

934. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$333,100 for the Department of Labor (H. Doc. No. 402); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

935. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to extend the Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, to Alaska; to transfer certain functions of the Department of the Interior to the Public Roads Administration; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

936. A letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the procurement and supply of Government headstones or markers for unmarked graves of members of the armed forces dying in the service or after honorable discharge therefrom, and other persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

937. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting his request for withdrawal of the case of Paul Rene Refoule from those 166 cases involving suspension of deportation referred to in letter of April 1, 1947; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

938. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting his request for withdrawal of the case of Gus Emanuel Kontos from those 182 cases involving suspension of deportation referred to in letter of May 1, 1947; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

939. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of his order canceling certain charges existing as debts due the United States by individual Indians and tribes of Indians; to the Committee on Public Lands.

940. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the construction, rehabilitation, conversion, and maintenance of buildings, structures, utilities, and other facilities, including the acquisition of land, for the National Guard, Organized Reserve Corps, other Reserve components of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

941. A letter from the assistant to the president, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, transmitting the official report of the American Academy of Arts and Letters for the year ending December 31, 1946; to the Committee on House Administration.

942. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, National Institute of Arts and Letters, transmitting the official report of the National Institute of Arts and Letters for the year ending December 31, 1946; to the Committee on House Administration.

943. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by the various Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

944. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting revised estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 involving a decrease of \$25,000 for the Department of Commerce (H. Doc. No. 403); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

945. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. KILDAY: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 2964. A bill providing for the conveyance to the regents of the University of Texas of that portion of the San Antonio Arsenal determined to be surplus to the needs of the War Department; with an amendment (Rept. No. 932). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BUCK: Committee on Education and Labor. H. R. 3870. A bill to authorize certain expenditures from the appropriation of St. Elizabeths Hospital, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 933). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LYNCH: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 958. A bill to amend section 2402 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 934). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 1544. A bill to provide appropriate lapel buttons for widows, parents, and next of kin of members of the armed forces who lost their lives in the armed services of the United States in World War II; without amendment (Rept. No. 935). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 2993. A bill to authorize the appointment of certain additional permanent major generals and brigadier generals of the line of the Regular Army, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 936). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 3874. A bill to authorize the city of Pierre, S. Dak., to transfer Farm Island to the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 937). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 3973. A bill relating to the compensation of commissioners for the Territory of Alaska; without amendment (Rept. No. 938). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 2622. A bill to authorize loans for Indians, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 939). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. S. 1317. An act to give to members of the Crow Tribe the power to manage and assume charge of their restricted lands, for their own use or for lease purposes while such lands remain under trust patents; with an amendment (Rept. No. 940). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 3326. A bill to provide for the granting of certificates of competency to certain members of the Osage Indian Tribe in Oklahoma, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 941). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 3538. A bill to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to investigate and report on projects for reclaiming lands by drainage; with amendments (Rept. No. 942). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 4059. A bill to provide for the settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans; with an amendment (Rept. No. 944). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. REES: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 739. A bill to provide for the protection of veterans and career-service employees in connection with reduction in force in the Federal service; with amendments (Rept. No. 945). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN of California: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 1238. A bill to permit vessels of Canadian registry to transport certain merchandise between Hyder, Alaska, and points in the continental United States; with amendments (Rept. No. 946). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GAMBLE: Committee on House Administration. H. R. 29. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; without amendment (Rept. No. 947). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 2776. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande, at or near Rio Grande City, Tex.; with an amendment (Rept. No. 948). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 3332. A bill creating the St. Lawrence Bridge Commission and authorizing said Commission and its successors to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N. Y.; without amendment (Rept. No. 949). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DONDERO: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 3334. A bill granting the consent of Congress to Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a dam in the Susquehanna River; with an amendment (Rept. No. 950). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOLCOTT: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 3738. A bill to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945; with an amendment (Rept. No. 951). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 4010. A bill to authorize any agency of the United States Government to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations on a reimbursable basis; with amendments (Rept. No. 952). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

SENATE

14. SUGAR. The Finance Committee reported with an amendment H.R. 4075, the proposed Sugar Act of 1948, which amends and extends the 1937 act (S.Rept. 578) (p.9291). The Daily Digest states that the amendment is "relative to fair wage scale and employment of minors (to carry out intent of S. 1584)" (p. D553).
15. NATIONAL FORESTS. Passed over on the objection of Sen. Langer, N.Dak., S.J.Res. 118, to authorize the sale of timber on the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, in such a way as to facilitate pulp production in view of the aboriginal claims of Indians (p. 9310). Sen. Cain, Wash., inserted a Seattle Times article, "Congress Action Now Vital if Alaska is to Get Pulp Industry" (p. 9310).
16. STATISTICS. Passed with amendments S. 1497, to direct the Census Bureau to collect, collate, and publish various statistics on oilseeds in addition to those on cottonseed and cottonseed products presently published; and expand reporting to include production, stocks, and shipments of oilseed meals and other primary oilseed products (pp. 9307-8).
17. PERSONNEL; TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 187, to authorize transportation for U.S. civilian employees stationed in Alaska on airplanes of the Army transport service (p. 9301). This bill will now be sent to the President.
18. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., discussed the status of the major appropriation bills, criticizing the delay in getting the bills through Congress, and stating "It is due to the fact that the bills have not passed the House of Representatives in time for the Senate committee to give any consideration to them" (pp. 9314-6).
19. PERSONNEL. Sen. Lodge, Mass., discussed the civil service efficiency rating system and its relation to retention of employees and stated "I believe that immediate revision of the present regulation concerning the priority of non-veteran retention, supplemented by a thorough overhaul of personnel evaluation techniques, will do much to insure that our executive branch is populated with men and women of real ability" (pp. 9319-21).
20. LIVESTOCK SUBSIDIES. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 1429, to authorize retroactive subsidies to certain livestock slaughterers who became eligible under a regulation effective July 23, 1945, changing the definition of a non-processing slaughterer (S.Rept. 576) (p. 9291).
21. FARM LABOR. Sen. Pepper, Fla., criticized the discontinuing of the migratory farm-labor program (p. 9344).
22. LANDS. Passed as reported S. 1368, to increase the size of isolated or disconnected tracts or parcels of the public domain which may be sold (p. 9301).
23. ROADS. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to extend the Federal Aid Road Act to Alaska and to transfer certain functions of the Interior Department to the Public Roads Administration; to Public Works Committee (p. 9291).
24. PRICES. The Banking and Currency Committee approved (but did not actually report) S.Con. Res. 19, to establish a joint committee to investigate prices of consumer goods (p. D552).
25. RES. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Banking and Currency Committee approved (but did

not actually report) S. 1543, to restore to RFC Act certain provisions concerning GI loans (p. D552).

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. FARM LABOR. H.R. 4254, by Rep. Bramblett, Calif., providing for the disposition of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 9400.)
27. R.F.C.; VETERANS' BENEFITS. H.R. 4249, by Rep. Bryson, S.C., amending the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act in order to authorize the purchase by RFC of loans which are guaranteed or insured under the GI Bill. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 9400.)
28. HOUSING. H.Con. Res. 104, by Rep. Wolcott, Mich., to establish a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Housing. To Rules Committee. (p. 9401.)
29. VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT. S. 1652, by Sen. Bridges, N.H. (for himself and others), to promote maximum employment, business opportunities, and careers for veterans in a free competitive economy. To Labor and Public Welfare Committee. (p. 9292.) Remarks of author (pp. 9321-31).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. SOIL CONSERVATION; FERTILIZERS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., on the importance of soil conservation programs, and including and discussing tabulation of soil conservation appropriations since 1934 (pp. A3803-4); and inserting and discussing tabulations of fertilizers used under this program (pp. A3828-30).
Rep. Stigler, Okla., inserted Hugh H. Bennett's Washington Evening Star article, "The Land is Our Sustenance--Erosion has Damaged More Than Half of Our Farmland and Threatens World's Food Supply" (pp. A3815-6).
31. MONOPOLIES. Speech in the House by Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., urging that big business monopolies be curbed (pp. A3804-7).
32. RESEARCH. Speech in the House by Rep. Gross, Pa., favoring creation of a National Science Foundation (pp. A3811-2).
33. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Arnold, Mo., inserted a Wall Street Journal editorial on the need for aid to foreign countries (pp. A3812-3).
34. FLOOD CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Burleson (Tex.) and Rep. Fisher (Tex.) favoring the President's flood-control plan and calling attention to need for flood-control work in sections other than the Miss. and Mo. valleys (pp. A3814, A3815).
35. EMPLOYEES' LOYALTY. Rep. Buchanan, Pa., inserted a N.Y. Times editorial opposing the Federal Employees' Loyalty Act (p. A3817).
36. SUGAR IMPORTS. Rep. Wiechel, Ohio, inserted an Alvado, Ohio, resolution urging an investigation as to why sufficient sugar is not being imported into the U.S. from sugar-producing countries to remove all rationing (p. A3818).
37. ECONOMIC REPORT. Rep. Colner, Miss., inserted Marion B. Folsom's (treas. Eastman Kodak Co.) statement on economic conditions, favoring particularly consideration of parity prices by the Joint Committee on Economic Report (pp. A3819-22).

ADDITIONAL RELIEF FOR CERTAIN NONPROCESSING SLAUGHTERERS

JULY 17 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARTHY, from the Committee on Banking and Currency,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1429]

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1429) to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill, as amended, be enacted into law.

STATEMENT

The requirements of the meat-subsidy program were established through the directive powers of the Office of Economic Stabilization. These powers were transferred to the Office of Temporary Controls and, under Executive Order 9841, have been transferred to the Department of Commerce. The meat-subsidy program included a basic subsidy to which all slaughterers were entitled; and in addition a special subsidy was made available to a limited group of nonprocessing slaughterers.

The original directives of the Office of Economic Stabilization required that the applicant for the special subsidy for nonprocessing slaughterers must have operated for his own account as a nonprocessing slaughterer during a representative portion of the year 1942. By Directive 56 of the Office of Economic Stabilization, this provision was amended to require six consecutive months of operation during the period beginning January 1, 1941, and ending October 1, 1943. Amendment No. 1 to Directive 56 provided that the base period requirement would be satisfied by any six consecutive months within the period beginning January 1, 1941, and ending October 1, 1943, "or such other portion of that period as the Economic Stabilization Director may determine in a particular case to be representative". Amendment No. 2 to Directive 56 relaxed the requirement that during the base period the slaughterer must have slaughtered for his own

account, by providing that any slaughterer who during the base period slaughtered cattle owned by another at the time of slaughter but sold in his own name the beef produced thereby would be qualified.

Directive 56 and the amendments thereto were not retroactive in their effect. S. 1429 as reported by the committee would entitle those slaughterers aided by Directive 56 and the amendments to payments in the same amount as they would have received had Directive 56 and the amendments become effective October 26, 1943, instead of July 1945. The committee believes that this change should be made in the interest of fairness toward the few nonprocessing slaughterers affected thereby.



Calendar No. 607

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1429

[Report No. 576]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 11 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Mr. PEPPER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

JULY 17 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Reported by Mr. McCARTHY, with an amendment

[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
June 23, 1945.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
4 June 23, 1945, is amended by adding a new section to read
5 as follows:

6 “SEC. 3. Any person, firm, partnership, or corporation
7 who, prior to the issuance of amendment numbered 1, dated
8 July 5, 1945, with effective date July 15, 1945, and amend-
9 ment numbered 2, dated July 11, 1945, with effective date
10 July 22, 1945, respectively, to Directive Numbered 56 of the

1 Office of Economic Stabilization (said amendments being the
2 same in substance as amendments numbered 7 and 8, respec-
3 tively, of the Livestock Slaughter Payment Regulation Num-
4 bered 3 of the Defense Supplies of the Reconstruction Finance
5 Corporation), was held not qualified to receive extra com-
6 pensation payments as nonprocessing slaughterers; but who
7 upon issuance of the above amendments to the Directive
8 56 of the Office of Economic Stabilization became quali-
9 fied and eligible, or was declared or determined qualified
10 and eligible by the Director of the Office of Economic Stabili-
11 zation to receive such extra compensation payments as non-
12 processing slaughterers from the Reconstruction Finance
13 Corporation or such other Government agency as may have
14 jurisdiction thereof, *shall be entitled to receive from and shall*
15 *be paid such extra compensation payments by the Recon-*
16 *struction Finance Corporation or such other Government*
17 *agency as may have jurisdiction thereof*, for such period of
18 time prior to the issuance of said amendments, as such person,
19 firm, partnership, or corporation would have been entitled to
20 receive if said amendments 1 and 2 of said Directive 56
21 and said amendments 7 and 8 of said regulation 3 had been
22 effective retroactively to amendment 2 to regulation 3 dated
23 October 26, 1943. And the said Reconstruction Finance
24 Corporation or such other Government agency with juris-

1 diction to make subsidy payments is hereby authorized and
2 directed to pay such retroactive subsidy payments to such
3 claimants as qualify under this Act as amended.”

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1429

[Report No. 576]

A BILL

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

By Mr. PEPPER

JUNE 11 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Banking and Currency

JULY 17 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Reported with an amendment



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 80th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 93

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1947

No. 137

Senate

lative day of Wednesday, July 16, 1947)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Clarence Cranford, D. D., minister, Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

We thank Thee, our Father, for Thy leadership in the past. We pray for that leadership in the present. Save us from disillusionment and despair. Help us to envision a world in which men are united—in which there are liberty and justice for all—in which the curse of war is no more. We may not enter that kind of a world in our generation, but, please God, when we fall, we will fall with our faces toward it.

We pray in Jesus' name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, July 16, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 526) to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes, with an amendment in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3756) making appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. FLOESER, Mr. JENSEN, Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma, Mr. COUDERT, Mr. MAHON, Mr. GORE, and Mr. WHITTEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3818) to amend the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to rates of tax on employers and employees, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. REED of New York, Mr. KEAN, Mr. MASON, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. MILLS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 3997) to exclude certain vendors of newspapers or magazines from certain provisions of the Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

CONSULAR-TYPE FUNCTIONS OF SECRETARY OF STATE

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of State to perform certain consular-type functions within the United States, its Territories and possessions (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EXTENSION OF FEDERAL-AID ROAD ACT TO ALASKA

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend the Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, to Alaska, to transfer certain functions of the Department of the Interior to the Public Roads Administration, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Works.

CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN DEBTS OF INDIANS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of his order canceling certain charges existing as debts due the United States by individual Indians and tribes of Indians (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. Res. 142. Resolution increasing the limit of expenditures by the Committee on Rules and Administration for the employment of temporary assistants and making certain expenditures; without amendment.

By Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

S. 1582. A bill relating to the sale of Paxon Field, Duval County, Fla.; without amendment (Rept. No. 574).

By Mr. MILLIKIN, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 3444. A bill to amend section 251 of the Internal Revenue Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 575).

By Mr. McCARTHY, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 1429. A bill to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945; with an amendment (Rept. No. 576).

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON FINANCE TO FILE REPORT

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to file a report from the Senate Committee on Finance, up to midnight tonight, dealing with the subject of proposed sugar legislation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Colorado is granted.

Mr. MILLIKIN subsequently, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4075) to regulate commerce among the several States, with the Territories and possessions of the United States, and with foreign countries; to protect the welfare of consumers of sugars and of those engaged in the domestic sugar-producing industry; to promote the export trade of the United States; and for other purposes, reported it, with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 578) thereon.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE HOUSING

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, today the Committee on Banking and Currency ordered that Senate Concurrent Resolution 25, establishing a joint committee to investigate the entire housing field, a resolution sponsored by myself

and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], he reported favorably. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] was of great help in drafting amendments and working with us on the resolution. It is a completely nonpolitical and nonpartisan measure. I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from Alabama be added to the list of sponsors of the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] will be added as a sponsor of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. McCARTHY subsequently said: Mr. President, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably with amendments the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 25) establishing a joint committee to investigate the entire housing field, and I submit a report (No. 577) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received, and, under the rule, the concurrent resolution will be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. AIKEN:

S. 1648. A bill to authorize the expenditure of income from Federal Prison Industries, Inc., for training of Federal prisoners; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 1649. A bill to authorize the payment of certain claims for medical care and treatment of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service furnished other than by activities of the Federal Government; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 1650. A bill for the relief of George Krinopolis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAPEHART (for himself and Mr. JENNER):

S. 1651. A bill to amend the General Bridge Act of 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

(Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CAIN, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. HILL, Mr. JENNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. MORSE, Mr. REVERCOMB, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. HAWKES) introduced Senate bill 1652, to promote maximum employment, business opportunities, and careers for veterans in a free competitive economy, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. 1653. A bill to control the export to foreign countries of gasoline and petroleum products from the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. MORSE, Mr. LANGER, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. CHAVEZ, and Mr. MYERS) introduced Senate Joint Resolution 149, relating to Palestine, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and appears under a separate heading.)

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AT MEETING OF EMPIRE PARLIAMEN- TARY ASSOCIATION IN THE BAHAMAS

Mr. VANDENBERG submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 26), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate and the House of Representatives hereby accept the invitations tendered by the president of the legislative council and the speaker of the House of Assembly of the Bahamas Government to have four Members of the Senate and four Members of the House of Representatives attend a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association to be held in the Bahamas beginning December 28, 1947. The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are authorized to appoint the Members of the Senate and the Members of the House of Representatives, respectively, to attend such meeting, and are further authorized to designate the chairmen of the delegations from each of the Houses. The expenses incurred by the members of the delegations appointed for the purpose of attending such meeting, which shall not exceed \$2,000 for each of the delegations, shall be reimbursed to them from the contingent fund of the House of which they are Members upon submission of vouchers approved by the chairman of the delegation of which they are members.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. BRICKER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 152), which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 102 (g) (2) (D) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to make such expenditures and to employ upon a temporary basis such investigators and such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

AMENDMENT OF SUBSISTENCE EXPENSE ACT OF 1926—AMENDMENT

Mr. BRICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 544) to further amend section 3 of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 3997) to exclude certain vendors of newspapers or magazines from certain provisions of the Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Antidiscrimination of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare be permitted to continue its hearings now being held,

which will probably proceed for another hour.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be excused from attendance on the Senate this afternoon by reason of public business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MYERS BEFORE PENNSYLVANIA VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Where Do We Go From Here?" delivered by him at the annual encampment of Veterans of Foreign Wars of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pa., on July 16, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

COMMENCEMENT DAY ADDRESS BY SEN- ATOR MYERS AT VILLANOVA COLLEGE

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a commencement day address delivered by him at the annual commencement exercises at Villanova College, Villanova, Pa., on June 16, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

REBUILDING THE NATIONAL INTEGRITY OF NATIONS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MALONE

[Mr. McCARTHY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator MALONE before the National Convention of the Young Republican National Federation, at Milwaukee, Wis., June 7, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

ENTRY OF DISPLACED PERSONS INTO THE UNITED STATES—EDITORIAL COM- MENT

[Mr. O'CONOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD editorials from the New York Times of July 15 and 17, and from the Baltimore Sun and the Washington Post of July 16, on the question of legislation authorizing entry into the United States of a number of displaced persons, which appear in the Appendix.]

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 526) to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this act may be cited as the "National Science Foundation Act of 1947."

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SEC. 2. There is hereby established in the executive branch of the Government an independent agency to be known as the National Science Foundation (hereinafter referred to as the "Foundation").

MEMBERSHIP OF FOUNDATION

SEC. 3. (a) The Foundation shall have 24 members, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The persons nominated for appointment as members (1) shall be eminent in the fields of the fundamental sciences, medical science, engineering, education, or public affairs; (2) shall be selected solely on the

12. D.C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 4106 (pp. 9775-6).
13. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES. Passed without amendment S. 1262, to establish a Board on Geographic Names; which will include a representative of this Department, to act jointly with the Secretary of the Interior in providing for uniformity in geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government (pp. 9721-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.
14. RESEARCH. Received the conference report on S. 526, to create a National Science Foundation (pp. 9789-92).
15. FORESTS. Passed without amendment H.R. 1826, to make it a petty offense to enter any national forest land while it is closed to the public (pp. 9722-3).
16. MARKETING. Passed with amendment H.R. 452, to make provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 applicable only to the following commodities, other than milk and its products: fruits (including pecans and walnuts but not including apples, other than apples produced in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and not including fruits, other than olives, for canning or freezing) and their products, tobacco and its products, vegetables (not including vegetables, other than asparagus, for canning or freezing) and their products, soybeans, and their products, hops and their products, honeybees, and naval stores as included in the Naval Stores Act and standards established thereunder (including refined or partially refined oleoresin); to permit marketing agreements and orders to operate under certain conditions when the seasonal average price is above parity; to permit a requirement of compulsory inspection; and to authorize the levying of assessments when no regulation is in effect (pp. 9724-5).
17. PEANUT MARKETING QUOTAS. Passed without amendment H.R. 4124, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (p. 9745). For provisions of the bill see Digest 135.
18. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment H.R. 4110, to amend the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 so as to provide that not less than 20% of the funds "appropriated", rather than those "authorized to be appropriated", for general research shall be used by the State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing research projects approved by the USDA (p. 9749).
19. SUBSIDIES. Passed as reported H.R. 3738, to authorize retroactive subsidies to certain livestock slaughterers who became eligible under a regulation effective July 23, 1945, changing the definition of a non-processing slaughterer (p. 9757).
20. MILK PRICE SUPPORTS. Passed as reported H.R. 3370, to make specific provision for milk-price supports (pp. 9747-8).
21. LANDS. Passed with an amendment H.R. 3043, to provide for the transfer from this Department to Interior Department the Crab Orchard Creek Land Utilization Project, Ill., and from the War Department to Interior the Ill. Ordnance Plant, both for use as a wildlife management area, except that lands not required for such area may be leased (p. 9746).
22. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H.R. 739, which provided that, in any reduction in personnel, consideration shall be given to tenure, military preference, length of service, and efficiency ratings, but that equal credit shall be given efficiency ratings of "good" or better except that such employees shall be retained in preference to all other competing employees and that those with ratings be-

low "good" shall be retained in preference to competing nonpreference employees who have equal or lower ratings, and that no employee having permanent status shall be released as long as there is a war-service employee retained within an agency in a position for which the status employee is qualified. (pp. 9754-5).

23. GRAZING. Passed without amendment H.R. 4079, to amend the Taylor Grazing Act regarding disposition of fees, etc. (pp. 9741-2).

24. FORESTS. Passed without amendment S. 616, to authorize creation of a game refuge in the Francis Marion National Forest, S.C. (p. 9671). This bill will now be sent to the President.

On objections of Reps. Fulton, Marcantonio, and Huber, passed over H.R. 2867, to permit mining locations under the mining laws within that portion of the Harney National Forest designated as a game sanctuary (p. 9744).

H.R. 1330 as reported (see Digest 135) abolishes the Jackson Hole National Monument, Wyo., and of the lands comprising it, transfers those to the west of Snake River, including a 50-foot strip on the east side of the river, to the Grand Teton National Park; and transfers the lands east of the Snake River, other than the 50-foot strip, to the Forest Service.

Passed as reported H.R. 3175, to add certain public and other lands to the Shasta National Forest, Calif. (p. 9731).

Passed over without prejudice H.R. 1809, to facilitate the use and occupancy of national forest lands by authorizing permits for the use of larger tracts for homesites, hotels, etc. (p. 9734).

25. PURCHASING. Passed as reported H.R. 4010, to authorize U.S. agencies to furnish or procure and furnish materials, supplies, etc., to public international organizations on a reimbursable basis (pp. 9757-8).

26. RECLAMATION; Discussed and, on objection by Rep. Rich, Pa., passed over S. 1597, to reauthorize and reduce the area of the Gila reclamation project (pp. 9743-4).

Passed without amendment H.R. 3834, to authorize rehabilitation of certain works in the Fort Sumner irrigation district, N.Mex. (p. 9745).

Passed over on objection of Rep. Rich, Pa., H.R. 2873, to amend the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (pp. 9739-40).

27. DRAINAGE. On objection of Rep. Kean, N.J., passed over H.R. 3538, to authorize this Department to make drainage investigations. (p. 9753).

28. ALASKA SETTLEMENT. Passed as reported H.R. 4059, to provide for settlement of veterans on certain lands in Alaska, including national-forest lands (pp. 9753-4).

29. LATIN AMERICA. At the request of Rep. Kean, N.J., passed over H.R. 4168, to provide for reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (p. 9758).

30. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported H.R. 3325, to enable Osage Indians who served in World War II to obtain loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (p. 9745).

31. STATISTICS. Passed as reported S. 1497, to provide for collection of fats-and-oils statistics by the Census Bureau (pp. 9742-3).

32. FLOOD DAMAGE; SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment S. 1515, to make surplus property available for alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe (p. 9760). This bill will now be sent to the President.

33. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed as reported S. Con. Res. 14, requesting fair representation of small businessmen on policy-making bodies created by Executive appointment (p. 9749).

DAM ACROSS THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, PA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3334) granting the consent of Congress to Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a dam in the Susquehanna River.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman will withhold his objection for a moment. The utility company in Pennsylvania seeks to construct a very low dam across the Susquehanna River in order to impound certain waters they need in their steam heating plant. The bill has the complete approval of the Army engineers and the other interested Government agencies. The dam, when constructed, will permit the use by the steam power plant, to which it would be an adjunct, of about 1,000,000 tons of anthracite coal which is produced in that part of the State. All of the money is provided locally and by the private utility company. I am very hopeful that they can proceed with construction in the immediate future. I respectfully suggest that the gentleman withdraw his request.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., its successors or assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a dam in the Susquehanna River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, approximately 1½ miles below the Sunbury Bridge Co. toll bridge, in Upper Augusta Township, Northumberland County and Monroe Township, Snyder County, Pa.: *Provided*, That the work shall not be commenced until the plans therefor have been submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, and by the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That this act shall not be construed to authorize the use of such dam to develop water power or generate hydroelectric energy.

SEC. 2. The authority granted by this act shall cease and be null and void, unless actual construction of the dam hereby authorized is commenced within 2 years and completed within 5 years from the date of enactment of this act: *Provided*, That from and after 30 days' notice from the Federal Power Commission, or other authorized agency of the United States, to said Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., its successors or assigns, that desirable water-power development will be interfered with by the existence of said dam, and said company, or its successors or assigns, shall alter the dam, without expense to the United States, so as to remove said interference and, upon failure to do so within a reasonable time, the authority hereby granted to construct, maintain, and operate said dam shall terminate and be at an end; and any grantee or licensee of the United States, proposing to develop a power project at or near said dam, shall have authority to remove, submerge, or utilize said dam, under such conditions as said Commission or other agency may determine, but such conditions shall

not include compensation for the removal, submergence, or utilization of said dam.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, line 3, after "dam" insert a colon and the following: "*And provided further*, That the Pennsylvania Power and Light Co., its successors or assigns, shall hold and save the United States free from all claims for damage which may be sustained by the dam herein authorized, or damage sustained by the appurtenances of the said dam by reason of operations by the United States for flood control, the preservation or improvement of navigation, or for other purposes."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania: That wherever in H. R. 3334 and the title thereto the word "and" appears in the name "Pennsylvania Power and Light Co." the word "and" be stricken and the symbol "&" be inserted.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Granting the consent of Congress to Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a dam in the Susquehanna River."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CERTAIN PAYMENTS TO NONPROCESSING SLAUGHTERERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3738) to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945, is amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Any person, firm, partnership, or corporation who, prior to the issuance of amendment No. 1, dated July 5, 1945, with effective date July 15, 1945, and amendment No. 2, dated July 11, 1945, with effective date July 22, 1945, respectively, to Directive No. 56 of the Office of Economic Stabilization (said amendments being the same in substance as amendments numbered 7 and 8, respectively, of the Live-stock Slaughter Payment Regulation No. 3 of the Defense Supplies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation), was held not qualified to receive extra compensation payments as nonprocessing slaughterers; but who upon issuance of the above amendments to the Directive 56 of the Office of Economic Stabilization became qualified and eligible, or was declared or determined qualified and eligible by the Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization to receive such extra compensation payments as nonprocessing slaughterers from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or such other Government agency as may have jurisdiction thereof, for such period of time prior to the issuance of said amendments, as such person, firm, partnership, or corporation would have been entitled to receive if said amendments 4 and 2 of said Directive 56 and said amendments 7 and 8 of said regulation 3 had been effective retroactively to amendment 2 to regulation 3 dated October 26, 1943. And the

said Reconstruction Finance Corporation or such other Government agency with jurisdiction to make subsidy payments is hereby authorized and directed to pay such retroactive subsidy payments to such claimants as qualify under this act, as amended."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, beginning in line 6, strike out the remainder of the bill and insert the following:

"SEC. 3. Any person who, after the issuance of amendment No. 1 (dated July 5, 1945) or amendment No. 2 (dated July 11, 1945) to Directive No. 56 of the Director of Economic Stabilization, and pursuant to the authority thereof, became qualified and eligible, or was declared or determined by such Director to have the necessary qualifications for eligibility, to receive extra compensation payments as a non-processing slaughterer (such person previously having been held not qualified to receive extra compensation payments as a non-processing slaughterer), shall be entitled to receive such extra compensation payments for such period of time prior to July 23, 1945, as such person would have been entitled to receive if such Directive No. 56, and amendments Nos. 1 and 2 thereto, and any such determination by such Director, had become effective November 1, 1943. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make the extra compensation payments which any person is entitled to receive pursuant to this section. As used in this section the term 'person' includes an individual, firm, partnership, or corporation."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PROCUREMENT ACT OF 1947

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4010) to authorize any agency of the United States Government to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations on a reimbursable basis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "International Organizations Procurement Act of 1947."

SEC. 2. When used in this act—

(1) The term "Government agency" means any department, independent establishment, or other agency of the Government of the United States, or any corporation wholly by the Government of the United States.

(2) The term "international organization" means any public international organization entitled to enjoy, in whole or in part, the privileges, exemptions, and immunities authorized by and in accordance with the International Organizations Immunities Act (59 Stat. 669).

SEC. 3. Until the expiration of 4 years from the date of enactment hereof, any Government agency may, upon the request of any international organization and its agreement to pay the cost and expenses thereof by advancement of funds or reimbursement, furnish or may procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to such international organizations: *Provided*, That, to the extent deemed necessary and appropriate by the Government agency concerned, such international organization indicates its actual needs for and intended use of such materials, supplies, and equipment: *Provided*

further, That when reimbursement is made, it shall be credited either to the appropriation fund, or account utilized in incurring the obligation, or to the appropriate appropriation fund, or account which is current at the time of such reimbursement.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out paragraph (1), section 2, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"(1) The term 'international organization' means any public international organization having its headquarters in the United States and entitled to enjoy, in whole or in part, the privileges, exemptions, and immunities authorized by and in accordance with the International Organizations Immunities Act (59 Stat. 669)."

Page 2, line 1, strike out paragraph (2), section 2, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"(2) The term 'administrative supplies' means materials, supplies, and equipment used in housekeeping, maintenance, and office operations."

Page 2, line 6, strike out section 3 and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 3. Until July 1, 1948, the Treasury Department and the United States Government Printing Office, may, upon the request of any international organization and upon its agreement to pay the costs and expenses thereof by advancement of funds or by reimbursement, or by both, furnish, or procure and furnish to such international organization administrative supplies: *Provided*, That to the extent found by the Treasury Department or the United States Government Printing Office, respectively, to be necessary and appropriate in order to protect the interests of the United States Government in having access to sufficient supplies for its own needs, such international organization shall be required to indicate its needs and the intended use of such administrative supplies before they shall be furnished, or procured and furnished, to such international organization: *Provided further*, That when reimbursement is made, it shall be credited either to the appropriation, fund, or account utilized in incurring the obligation, or to the appropriation, fund, or account utilized in incurring the obligation, or to the appropriate appropriation, fund, or account which is current at the time of such reimbursement."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Treasury Department and the United States Government Printing Office to furnish, or to procure and furnish, administrative materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations on a reimbursable basis."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS IN WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4084) to authorize the creation of additional positions in the professional and scientific service in the War and Navy Departments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CARROLL. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I should like to have an explanation of this bill.

Mr. REES. This bill comes to the House from our committee at the request of the Army and Navy. They say they are unable to secure the scientists they need in the service for the salaries now being paid. May I say that the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service is one of those who has been opposed to breaking the \$10,000 ceiling, but the Army and Navy both made a showing to the committee indicating to us that this legislation is necessary if they are going to have the kind of trained scientists they need at the present time. They tell us there is more and more demand for scientific assistants in the Army and Navy.

Mr. CARROLL. My concern is not how much they pay these men but how much the military is going to be taking over the scientists. This restricts them to a certain number?

Mr. REES. Yes, 45 is the limit. The salary will not be more than \$15,000 to any one of them.

Mr. CARROLL. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for, within the War Department, not more than 30 positions, and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for, within the Naval Establishment, not more than 15 positions in the professional and scientific service, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions relating to the national defense, military and naval medicine, and any and all other activities of the War Department or Naval Establishment which require the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel: *Provided*, That the rates of compensation for positions established pursuant to the provisions of this act shall not be less than \$10,000 per annum nor more than \$15,000 per annum, and shall be subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

SEC. 2. Positions created pursuant to this act shall be included in the classified civil service of the United States, but appointments to such positions shall be made without competitive examination upon approval of the proposed appointee's qualifications by the Civil Service Commission or such officers or agents as it may designate for this purpose.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, shall submit to the Congress, not later than December 31 of each year, a report setting forth the number of positions established pursuant to this act in their respective departments during that calendar year, and the name, rate of compensation, and description of the qualifications of each incumbent, together with a statement of the functions performed by each. In any instance where the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy may consider full public report on these items detrimental to the national security, he is authorized to omit such items from his annual report and, in lieu thereof, to present such information in executive sessions of such committees of the Senate and House of Representatives as the presiding officers of those bodies shall designate.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4168) to provide for the reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and for other purposes.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER], I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 231) providing for membership and participation by the United States in the Caribbean Commission and authorizing an appropriation therefor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas representatives of the Governments of the French Republic, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America signed "An agreement for the establishment of the Caribbean Commission" in Washington on October 30, 1946, which agreement continued and extended the international cooperative arrangements initiated in 1942 between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States; and

Whereas the purpose of the Caribbean Commission is to encourage and strengthen international cooperation in promoting the economic and social welfare and advancement of the non-self-governing territories in the Caribbean area, whose economic and social development is of vital interest to the security of the United States, in accordance with the principles set forth in chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the President is hereby authorized to accept membership for the United States in the Caribbean Commission, created by "An agreement for the establishment of the Caribbean Commission," signed in Washington on October 30, 1946, by representatives of the Governments of the French Republic, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and to appoint the United States Commissioners, and their alternates, thereto.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more than \$142,000 annually—

(a) For the payment by the United States of its proportionate share of the expenses of the Commission and its auxiliary and subsidiary bodies, pursuant to article XV of the "agreement for the establishment of the Caribbean Commission"; and

(b) For the payment of all necessary expenses incident to participation by the United States in the activities of the Commission, including salaries of the United States Commissioners, their alternates, appropriate staff, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of Public Law 600, Seventy-ninth Congress; hire of passenger motor vehicles and other local transportation; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; and such other expenses as the Secretary of State finds neces-

Calendar No. 718

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3738

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 22 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

AN ACT

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
June 23, 1945.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
4 June 23, 1945, is amended by adding a new section to read
5 as follows:

6 “SEC. 3. Any person who, after the issuance of amend-
7 ment numbered 1 (dated July 5, 1945) or amendment num-
8 bered 2 (dated July 11, 1945) to Directive Numbered 56
9 of the Director of Economic Stabilization, and pursuant to
10 the authority thereof, became qualified and eligible, or was
11 declared or determined by such Director to have the neces-

1 sary qualifications for eligibility, to receive extra compensa-
2 tion payments as a nonprocessing slaughterer (such person
3 previously having been held not qualified to receive extra
4 compensation payments as a nonprocessing slaughterer),
5 shall be entitled to receive such extra compensation pay-
6 ments for such period of time prior to July 23, 1945, as such
7 person would have been entitled to receive if such Directive
8 Numbered 56, and amendments numbered 1 and 2 thereto,
9 and any such determination by such Director, had become
10 effective November 1, 1943. The Reconstruction Finance
11 Corporation is authorized and directed to make the extra
12 compensation payments which any person is entitled to re-
13 ceive pursuant to this section. As used in this section the
14 term 'person' includes an individual, firm, partnership, or
15 corporation."

Passed the House of Representatives July 21, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3738

AN ACT

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

JULY 22 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 24, 1947
For actions of July 23, 1947
80th-1st, No. 142

CONTENTS

Appropriations...1,11,20,23,25,44	Housing.....12	Poultry.....3
Accounting.....30,38	Information.....20	Prices.....46
Atomic energy.....39	Labor, farm.....1,2	Prices, food.....41
Consumer credit...10,35,50	Lands.....14,25,34	Purchasing.....1,17,38
Committees.....29	Lands, grazing.....5	Remount service.....20
Dairy industry.....46	Lands, reclamation.16,31,53	Research.....20,23
Debt, public.....32	Latin America.....1,24	Section 32 funds.....43
Education.....37	Livestock and meat....4,13	Subsidies.....4
Expenditures.....44	Loans, farm.....27	Subsistence expense....20
Flood control.....52	Marketing.....1,22,47	Sugar.....1
Foreign affairs...1,13,17, 20,24,54	Minerals.....8,26,34	Trade, foreign.....43
Forests and forestry..15,21	Natural resources.....42	Transportation.....1,51
Fur farming.....36	Nuts.....47	Veterans' benefits...19,20
Garbage disposal.....7	Paper shortage.....40	Water pollution.....6
Grain.....20	Personnel.....18,19,33,48	Wildlife.....25
	Potatoes.....45	Wool.....36,49

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. Senate passed bills to dispose of farm-labor camps, regulate garbage imports, authorize poultry improvement cooperation, control water pollution, and authorize Mexican fence. Senate discussed and passed over bills to transfer Remount Service, consolidate appropriation bills, and authorize timber sale in Tongass Forest. House committee reported bill to amend GI farm-loan provisions. Rep. Arnold, elected to Agriculture Committee and Rep. Clevenger to Appropriations Committee. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 4269 (S. Rept. 689)(p. 9993). Changes made by the Committee in items of interest to this Department are as follows: (1) Reduced to \$210,000 funds for the Sugar Rationing Administration for industrial rationing of sugar, terminal leave, and liquidation of the program (Budget estimate, \$1,980,000, of which \$750,000 was appropriated in the Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948; House bill, \$710,000); included language permitting merger of these funds with the \$750,000 appropriated in the Emergency Appropriation Act; and reduced to \$20,000 (Budget, \$89,600; House, \$70,000) the amount which may be transferred for penalty mail. (2) Included a new item of \$100,000 additional for the appropriation "Insecticide Act" for administration of the new Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (Budget estimate \$200,000). (3) Increased the ODT item to \$484,000 for its continuation (House proposed \$140,000 for liquidation). (4) Added item of \$116,000 for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. (5) Increased International Refugee Organization to \$73,361,400 (House, \$71,024,900). (6) Increased Office of Selective Service Records to \$5,000,000 (House, \$4,000,000).

Regarding farm labor the Committee report states: "The committee has approved an amendment appropriating \$1,350,000 for the farm labor supply program under the Department of Agriculture. The amendment will be offered on the floor of the Senate by the chairman of the committee under a motion to suspend the rules."

Regarding the Federal catalog proposal the report states: "The committee is of the opinion the project is a worthy one; however, there is no assurance

that once the system is developed, it will be used by all Government agencies. The committee recommends that legislation be enacted providing for a unified Federal Catalog System and until such time as this is done, it is not felt that time and funds should be expended on such a project."

Sen. Ball, Minn., gave notice of intention to offer the farm-labor amendment and inserted the proposed amendment in the Record (p. 9995).

2. FARM LABOR. Passed without amendment H.R. 4254, to provide for the disposition of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers (pp. 10017-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. POULTRY. Passed without amendment S. 1026, to provide for USDA cooperation with D.C., Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries (p. 10028).
4. SUBSIDIES. Passed with amendment H.R. 3738, to authorize retroactive subsidies to certain livestock slaughterers who became eligible under a regulation effective July 23, 1945, changing the definition of a non-processing slaughterer (pp. 10026-7, 10029).
5. GRAZING LANDS. Passed with amendment H.R. 4079, to amend the Taylor Grazing Act regarding distribution of fees (p. 10048).
6. WATER POLLUTION. Passed without amendment S. 1418, granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to control and reduction of pollution in the waters of the New England States (pp. 10053-5).
7. GARBAGE DISPOSAL. Passed with amendments H.R. 597, to authorize control of foreign garbage disposal in the U.S.; authorize the Secretary to designate USDA and other Government employees to enforce the regulations; authorize the licensing of garbage collectors; and make owners, operators, etc., of ships, railway cars or aircraft responsible for safeguards in disposal (pp. 9997, 10000-1).
8. MINERALS. Passed as reported S. 1081, to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the U.S. (pp. 9997, 10001-2).
9. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 1183, to provide that consideration shall be given, in establishing retention preference regulations, to employees permanently injured in line of duty; and to permit exemption of such employees from the regulations (pp. 10028-9).
Passed without amendment S. 1562, to amend the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 so as to exclude from the act certain experts and consultants (p. 10049).
10. CONSUMER CREDIT. Sens. Capehart, Elanders, Bricker, Robertson (Va.), and Maybank were appointed conferees on S.J.Res. 148, to authorize the temporary continuation of consumer credit controls (p. 9996).
11. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendments H.R. 4268, making supplemental appropriations for Government corporations and independent agencies (no written report submitted) (p. 9993). (Carries RFC appropriations.)
The Daily Digest states that H.R. 4002, the War Department Civil Functions Appropriation bill, was reported (S.Rept. 710) (p. D587).
12. HOUSING. Passed as reported S. 1154, to reduce the housing premium authorization to \$75,000,000 (pp. 9997-8).

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3738

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 22 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Considered, amended, read the third time, and passed

AN ACT

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
June 23, 1945.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
4 June 23, 1945, is amended by adding a new section to read
5 as follows:

6 “SEC. 3. Any person who, after the issuance of amend-
7 ment numbered 1 (dated July 5, 1945) or amendment num-
8 bered 2 (dated July 11, 1945) to Directive Numbered 56
9 of the Director of Economic Stabilization, and pursuant to
10 the authority thereof, became qualified and eligible, or was
11 declared or determined by such Director to have the neces-

1 sary qualifications for eligibility, to receive extra compensa-
2 tion payments as a nonprocessing slaughterer (such person
3 previously having been held not qualified to receive extra
4 compensation payments as a nonprocessing slaughterer),
5 shall be entitled to receive such extra compensation pay-
6 ments for such period of time prior to July 23, 1945, as such
7 person would have been entitled to receive if such Directive
8 Numbered 56, and amendments numbered 1 and 2 thereto,
9 and any such determination by such Director, had become
10 effective November 1, 1943. The Reconstruction Finance
11 Corporation is authorized and directed to make the extra
12 compensation payments which any person is entitled to re-
13 ceive pursuant to this section. As used in this section the
14 term 'person' includes an individual, firm, partnership, or
15 corporation: *Provided*, That claims hereunder must be filed
16 within six months after the enactment of this Act."

Passed the House of Representatives July 21, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

JULY 22 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Considered, amended, read the third time, and passed

tion of those who represent the Territory of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has again expired.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, for the moment I still object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1366) to facilitate procurement of supplies and services by the War and Navy Departments and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be temporarily passed over, until an interested Senator can return to the Chamber.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over temporarily.

INVESTIGATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICE ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The resolution (S. Res. 144) authorizing an investigation of law enforcement and police administration in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, if the Senator will withhold his objection I should like to make a brief statement of the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, Senate resolution 144 proposes an appropriation of \$25,000 to make an investigation of law enforcement and police administration in the District of Columbia. It is before the Senate by unanimous vote of the Committee on the District of Columbia and by the unanimous vote of the Committee on Rules and Administration which considered it from the point of view of the appropriation which is proposed. The Committee on the District of Columbia is charged with a grave responsibility in connection with the administration of the departments of government in the District of Columbia. It has been a long time since there has been an adequate investigation looking into the affairs of the police administration of the District of Columbia. Recently all of us have seen sufficient evidence in the public press to arouse our suspicion that conditions might be better than they are. Certainly the Committee on the District of Columbia cannot hope to fulfill its duty unless it be given the means with which to fulfill it. We do not know what such an investigation might uncover. We rather hope that it will reintroduce a spirit of confidence into the people of the District of Columbia that the administration of their Police Department is adequate and efficient.

However, I do not think the Senate can hope to place the responsibility for law enforcement upon its own committee, and fail to give the committee the means which it unanimously feels it

should have at this time in order to serve adequately the people of the District of Columbia.

After all, Mr. President, the District of Columbia is the National Capital; and not only are we responsible for the life and well being of those who live here, but by your very presence we are inviting thousands upon thousands of our fellow citizens to come to this city every day, and they have a vital interest in the quality of law enforcement which is had here. It seems to me that it is our duty to make this investigation.

I wish to say to the Senators who have objected that those who have proposed this investigation have done so with no preconceived ideas. We are aiming at nothing except to reestablish confidence in the people of the District of Columbia and in the people of the United States, for that matter, that proper law enforcement will be provided in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Rhode Island has expired.

Objection having been made, the resolution is passed over.

INVESTIGATION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The resolution (S. Res. 141) authorizing an investigation of the social-security program was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance, or any duly constituted subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation of old-age and survivors insurance and all other aspects of the existing social-security program, particularly in respect to coverage, benefits, and taxes related thereto, for the purpose of assisting the Senate in dealing with legislation relating to social security hereafter originating in the House of Representatives under the requirement of the Constitution.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the Committee on Finance, or any duly constituted subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eightieth Congress, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable.

SEC. 3. The committee is authorized to designate and appoint an Advisory Council to study, assist, consult with, and advise the Committee on Finance or its duly authorized subcommittee, and the committee is further authorized to designate and appoint such other officers, experts, or assistants as it deems necessary for the performance of the investigation directed by this resolution.

SEC. 4. The compensation of persons assisting the committee in the investigation directed by this resolution shall be fixed by the committee at such amounts or rates as the committee deems appropriate, but such amounts or rates shall not exceed the amounts or rates payable for comparable duties prescribed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

SEC. 5. The committee or its duly constituted subcommittee is authorized, with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration, to request the use of the services, information, facilities, and personnel of

the departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government in the performance of its duties under this resolution.

SEC. 6. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$25,000 shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers signed by the chairman.

INVESTIGATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—FURTHER INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

The resolution (S. Res. 145) further increasing the limit of expenditures in the investigation of the national defense program was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 71, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, agreed to March 1, 1941, and resolutions supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, including Senate Resolution 46, Eightieth Congress, first session, agreed to January 22, 1947 (relating to the investigation of the national defense program), is hereby increased by \$25,000.

INVESTIGATION OF OPERATIONS OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

The resolution (S. Res. 132) to investigate the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete inquiry into the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

SEC. 2. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it may deem advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date but not later than March 1, 1948.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable, and is authorized, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3343) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchanges of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Let the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

FURTHER INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The resolution (S. Res. 142) increasing the limit of expenditures by the Committee on Rules and Administration for the employment of temporary assistant and making certain expenditures was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I, also, would like to have an explanation.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, the resolution was unanimously reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration. The resolution calls for an increase of \$95,000 in the amount of the funds previously authorized, for the purpose of conducting investigations in connection with the election cases in the States of Maryland and West Virginia.

The budget in connection with the resolution provides for a staff of 12 investigators, 4 clerks and stenographers and 1 chief counsel. The resolution was unanimously approved by the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures authorized under Senate Resolution 54, Eightieth Congress, agreed to January 17, 1947 (authorizing the expenditure of funds and the employment of assistants by the Committee on Rules and Administration in carrying out the duties imposed upon it by subsection (o) (1) (D) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate), as increased by Senate Resolution 114, Eightieth Congress, agreed to May 21, 1947, is hereby further increased by \$95,000.

SALE OF PAXON FIELD, FLA.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1582) relating to the sale of Paxon Field, Duval County, Fla., was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation, please?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, Paxon Field is a small, supplemental airfield located outside the city of Jacksonville, Fla. One hundred seventy-three acres of land are involved—not nearly sufficient for permanent use as an airfield.

Before the war, the land belonged to the Farm Credit Administration. During the war the Navy Department was operating a large station close to Jacksonville, Fla., and it asked that a supplemental field be located on this land, for use in connection with the Jacksonville field.

This measure has been reported unanimously by the committee. It permits the sale of the land in question to the school authorities of Duval County, Fla., at 50 percent of the appraised value, for the purpose of enabling the location on the land of a kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, junior college, and an administration building, together with recreational facilities, all of which will be erected by the school authorities.

I understand that this matter has received the approval of all Government authorities having anything to do with it, and I know that this area is badly needed for development for school purposes in the area of Jacksonville, where additional school facilities are badly needed at the present time.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have no doubt that there is need for it; but we have pending before various committees, bills providing for the disposition of other property, some of which is also sought by schools. For instance, I

may refer to the Fort Douglas area, at Salt Lake City, a portion of which is very much needed for the University of Utah. But the difficulty is that we are disposing of Federal property by a catch-as-catch-can procedure, and we have not reached any conclusion as to what the uniform policy should be. Of course there is danger that without such a uniform policy, these measures will be resolved into "pork barrel" propositions.

In these cases we are dealing with property belonging to all the people of the United States; and I think it is incumbent upon the Congress of the United States to reach some agreement as to a uniform policy applicable to all cases of the disposition of Federal property, so that one group will not get one parcel of land at 5 cents on the dollar, and another group at 50 percent of the appraised value.

Therefore, I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to make a further brief statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senator may do so. He has already made one statement.

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to say that, as stated in the committee report, the disposal of this property at 50 percent of its appraised value would permit the United States Government to receive all the money which it paid originally for the purchase of the property.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection has been heard, and the bill is passed over.

The clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

INCOME TAXES OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES

The bill (H. R. 3444) to amend section 251 of the Internal Revenue Code was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL RELIEF FOR NONPROCESSING SLAUGHTERERS

The bill (S. 1429) to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, this bill deals with the subsidies paid to non-processing slaughterers of cattle. The Office of Economic Stabilization established certain rules and regulations for the interpretation of the Subsidy Act, providing that slaughterers would be paid a subsidy under certain conditions if they bought the cattle at the farm, slaughtered it for meat, and sold the meat nonprocessed. A number of slaughterers felt that the interpretation was discriminatory and not proper.

At a later date the Office of Economic Stabilization was convinced that the objecting slaughterers were right, and thereupon amended the rules so as to

bring these certain slaughterers under the program, which was designed to increase the production of beef. But they failed to make their action retroactive.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator mean it brought them under Federal inspection or State inspection?

Mr. McCARTHY. No; it brought them under the rules which allow them to collect a subsidy. In other words, the slaughterer paid the farmers so much for a cow, and if he wanted to sell it at the ceiling placed upon meat, it was decided he had to have a subsidy or he would be losing money, and consequently would quit buying from the farmer.

Mr. WHERRY. What does the bill accomplish?

Mr. McCARTHY. The Office of Economic Stabilization finally acceded to the demands of the slaughterers and changed the rules to what they considered to be fair rules. However, in doing that they did not make the rules retroactive to the date of the original rule.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. Due to the fact that the members of the Committee on Armed Services must go to a conference considering the unification bill, and there are bills on the calendar reported from that committee, if there is no one here to explain the bills they may be temporarily passed over so that they may be explained later in the afternoon.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I shall be glad to tell him that our committee went rather fully into this matter. In just two instances, one in California and one in Florida, has question arisen over the beef subsidy, growing out of the question whether or not the slaughterhouse had slaughtered for others or slaughtered its own cattle.

The testimony before us was to the effect that there was a technicality, and a different ruling adopted subsequently, under which the two slaughterhouses referred to, one in California and one in Florida, would have qualified for the subsidy, but they had been in business a few months prior to the change in the ruling, and that eliminated them. Our committee was unanimous in the feeling that justice dictated that two slaughterhouses which had made their full contribution to the war effort, and had given to the war effort their entire output, should be treated on a par with the other slaughterhouses.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Is this one of the cases where there would have to be specific legislation so that the door would not be open thereafter for some administrative officer to determine there were 9, 12, or 2,000 who could come within the classification for reasons different from those which exist in the two cases?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. We went into that, and have been assured that, so far as anybody knew, so far as any claim has been presented, there are only two cases. It is my recollection we amended the Pepper bill to include the

California case. I will ask the Senator from Wisconsin if that was not what we did.

Mr. McCARTHY. I think the Senator has accurately stated the situation.

Mr. CORDON. Will the Senator further yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I hope the Senator will let the bill go over. If he will prepare an amendment which at least will put a time limit upon the life of the act, if the bill should be enacted, so that it will expire by virtue of its own terms, I shall have no objection, but I believe an amendment to that effect should be placed in the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. It relates only to the two specific cases. I think it would be difficult to get general legislation through affecting the action, because it was not an act, but a bureau regulation. That is the difference.

Mr. CORDON. If the Senator will yield, my suggestion is that the pending bill be amended by adding to it a provision that claims must be filed within a specified time, so that when that time has elapsed no other claims can be brought forward, and the legislation can be terminated.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. So far as I am concerned, that would be satisfactory, but the proponent of the bill can speak for himself.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. CORDON. I ask that the bill go over temporarily.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, in view of the fact that I did not have an opportunity to explain the bill fully to the Senator from Nebraska, I should like to have 3 minutes of my own time to do that.

Mr. WHERRY. In order to get the distinguished Senator out of his difficulty, as to his time having expired, I should like to ask the Senator a question in my own time, that is, if objection has not been made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin why it is that the Committee on Banking and Currency are handling two claims which it seems to me should have gone to the Committee on the Judiciary, if this is a claim, and on what basis a payment is to be made retroactively to two slaughtering houses which would not apply to any other slaughtering houses.

Mr. McCARTHY. Let me first say to the Senator from Nebraska that the bill does not involve any Wisconsin slaughterhouse.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that.

Mr. McCARTHY. It relates to one in California and one in Florida. We felt that these two slaughterhouses were being penalized on account of bad administration. If I may have 2 minutes—

Mr. WHERRY. It is O. K. It is on my time.

Mr. McCARTHY. The Office of Economic Stabilization issued a rule to the effect that if a slaughterhouse was operated during all of 1942 slaughtering animals which they themselves owned they would come under the rule. There was objection to that on the part of certain slaughterhouses which would not come under the rule.

Later, after going over this matter for about 16 months, the administration decided that apparently their original rule was not a wise one. They then said that even if a man were not slaughtering his own cattle during the particular base period, if he were slaughtering cattle for someone else but selling on his own, he would come under the rule and that instead of taking 1942 as a base period they would take from January 1, 1941, to the date of the enactment of the act as the base period.

In adopting the rule they did not make it retroactive to those men who had been buying cattle from the farmers and who had been paying the same price as the subsidized buyers had paid, and who, of course, were suffering from the necessity of either quitting buying cattle or taking a loss. They took the loss, assuming that the matter would later be rectified. As I have said, all we are doing by the bill is putting those men in the position they would have occupied had there been efficient administration.

Mr. WHERRY. Were they small packers, licensed under the State or under the Federal Government, or did they have inspection by State or Federal Government, and did they comply with all the provisions of the law?

Mr. McCARTHY. Oh, yes. It was determined later that they came under the law and should have been paid. There was no question of inspection, and no question at all that they should have come under the regulation originally.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill has been temporarily passed over. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4075) to regulate commerce among the several States, with the Territories and possessions of the United States, and with foreign countries, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 48) to provide for the demonstration of public library service in areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

ON-FARM TRAINING

The bill (H. R. 2181) relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, may I inquire who lodged the objection to the bill?

Mr. TAFT. I objected to any extension of on-the-job training. The bill will be brought up on motion.

Mr. GEORGE. This does not provide for on-the-job training, but on-farm training. The principal purpose is to prevent it being regarded as on-the-job training.

Mr. TAFT. The bill will be brought up after the call of the calendar, together with other on-the-job training bills.

Mr. GEORGE. I give notice that I shall move to take it up, because it is very much needed in my State and in all the Southeastern States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill goes over under objection, and the clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

ALLOWANCE FOR REHABILITATION IN SERVICE-CONNECTED CASES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1236) to increase the minimum allowance payable for rehabilitation in service-connected cases, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert:

That effective on the first day of the second calendar month subsequent to the date of enactment of this act, paragraph 3 of part VII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"3. While pursuing training prescribed herein, and for 2 months after his employability is determined, each veteran pursuing a course under this part, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$65 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or \$90 per month; and for a person with a dependents: *Except*, That each veteran pursuing a full-time institutional course under this part shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$75 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or \$105 per month, if he has one dependent, or \$120 per month, if he has more than one dependent: *Provided*, That the minimum payment of such allowance, plus any pension or other benefit, shall be, for a person without a dependent, \$115 per month; and for a person with a dependent, \$125, plus the following amounts for additional dependents: (1) \$15 for one child and \$7 additional for each additional child, and (2) \$15 for a dependent parent: *Provided further*, That the rates set out herein shall be required to submit monthly to the Ized by Public Law No. 312, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved May 27, 1944. *And provided further*, That when the course of vocational rehabilitation furnished to any person as herein provided consists of training on the job by an employer, such employer shall be required to submit monthly to the Administrator a statement in writing showing any wage, compensation, or other income paid by him to such person during the month, directly or indirectly, and based upon such written statements, the Administrator is authorized to reduce the subsistence allowance of such person to an amount considered equitable and just."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, this bill increases the allowances for disabled veterans who are taking vocational training, increase being approximately 15 percent. The cost of the bill will be approximately \$30,000,000 a year. However, I think there is a general desire to grant the increase, particularly as it goes to disabled veterans. I merely wish

to say that the bill is a part of the general program which I presented a few days ago, and I think the bill should be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ORGANIC ACT

The bill (S. 1026) to amend section 101 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I ask for a brief explanation of the bill by the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, the reasons for the legislation proposed are found in a letter written by the Honorable Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, to the President pro tempore of the Senate, which letter will be found in the report. In that letter, the Secretary of Agriculture states:

Pursuant to the 1935 statute, the national poultry improvement plan was made effective on July 1, 1935, under an appropriation for the Bureau of Animal Industry of \$40,000. Participation in the plan by hatcheries and other flock owners is on a voluntary basis, as is cooperation by the State authorities in formulation and administration of the plan. The plan consists of two phases: One for the improvement of the breeds of poultry, and the other for control and eradication of pullorum disease. The plan has now been adopted by 47 of the 48 States, and 3,952 hatcheries with an egg-hatching capacity in excess of 250,000,000 eggs—or about 50 percent of the total egg-hatching capacity in the United States—participate in the program. There are approximately 92,000 hatching-egg flock owners and 345 specialized trap nest pedigree breeders participating in the advanced breed improvement phase of the program. The effectiveness of the disease-control phase of the plan is demonstrated by the fact that the incidence of pullorum disease has decreased from an average of 3.7 percent in the 4,000,000 birds officially tested during the first year of the operation of the national poultry improvement plan to less than 1.84 percent in the 25,000,000 birds officially tested in 1945-46.

Poultry officials in Hawaii and a hatcheryman in the District of Columbia have now indicated their desire to participate in the national poultry improvement plan, and it is anticipated that the poultry industry and authorities in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Alaska would also like to take part in the cooperative program for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries. This is not possible, however, under the authority presently vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, since that statute provides for cooperation only with State authorities.

Accordingly, there is transmitted herewith for reference to the appropriate committee of the Senate a proposed amendment to the organic act of 1944 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the authorities of the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as the several States, in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries.

The Bureau of the Budget advises this Department that it has no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if I understand the Senator from Kansas and the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, this is a bill to amend the organic act. That means the act setting up the Department of Agriculture. The purpose, as I understand, is that the Secretary of Agriculture shall cooperate with all the States and Territories in the improvement of the breed of chickens and in efforts to increase the production of eggs. It is some sort of plan by which it is desired that the Department of Agriculture cooperate with Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, in order to obtain increased production of eggs, and to improve the breed of poultry. Is that correct?

Mr. CAPPER. I think the recommendation is sound and practical. In his letter, addressed to the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Secretary of Agriculture gives it his unqualified approval.

Mr. BARKLEY. I could not object to any bill designed to improve the breed of poultry and to increase the production of eggs in this country or in the Territories. I thank the Senator from Kansas for his explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1026) to amend section 101 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 101 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 734) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with State authorities and with the authorities of the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries."

REDUCTION-IN-FORCE REGULATIONS

The bill (S. 1188) to provide that consideration shall be given, in establishing retention preference regulations, to employees permanently injured in line of duty, and to permit exemption of such employees from the regulations, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio requests an explanation. The Senator from Vermont is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, the bill as it came from the committee is a new bill, resulting from hearings on two bills before the committee, one introduced by the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, the other by the junior Senator from West Virginia. The purpose of the bill is better stated by reading the amended title:

A bill to authorize the Civil Service Commission, in the promulgation of reduction-in-force regulations, to give consideration to employees who have incurred injuries resulting in occupational handicaps.

The Commission is not now able to do so. It seems in the public interest, as well as in justice, it should be permitted to do this, for by so doing it may relieve a community by enabling it to remove from the relief rolls people still capable of useful work, who can obtain payment therefor.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The bill would appear to give the Civil Service Commission complete power to tell every office the order in which employees must be dismissed, if they are to be dismissed. That is to say, employees must be released in accordance with Civil Service Commission regulations, giving effect to tenure of employment, military preference, and so forth. The Civil Service Commission, it seems to me, may minimize the allowance for military preference. Does not the bill, in effect, nullify the advantages given to veterans by the various laws which have been enacted?

Mr. FLANDERS. My understanding is that it makes no difference in the effect of existing regulations, on tenure of employment, military preference, or military service, length of service, and efficiency ratings. It simply adds, "non-disabling occupational handicap resulting from injury or disease." The Civil Service Commission is given the right to determine its own ratings in decisions as to retention of employees.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Will this bill have any effect on the situation which I outlined last week whereby civil-service employees with excellent ratings are being discharged while those with inferior ratings are retained?

Mr. FLANDERS. I suppose, Mr. President, that theoretically that might happen. The alternative is to give some percentage rating for various degrees of disability. I am confident that the Civil Service Commission would not use this measure for such purpose. The number of employees involved in this matter is very small. I do not remember the figures, but a very small number indeed is involved.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. MYERS. I understand that the present law does not spell out the exact number of points which should be given for various preferences, the leeway which should be allowed with respect to service efficiency rating, and so forth, and we see no way of spelling it out in this legislation. Our only purpose was that in the case of those who are not entirely disabled but are injured and handicapped because of their Federal service as the result of which it is impossible for them to get employment elsewhere the handicap suffered by them shall be taken into consideration in the matter of retention or discharge of employees.

The Senator from Ohio mentioned that it might in effect interfere with some of the preference granted to em-

employees. I do not believe so, because it is my understanding that the Commission has set up certain regulations, but that the law itself does not indicate how many points are to be given for each preference.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The committee report says—and this is what raised the question in my mind:

The committee does not believe that the enactment of S. 1188 would in any manner detract from the effects of any types of existing preferences such as veterans', veteran widows', wives of veterans', etc.

I do not quite see why the committee comes to that conclusion. Now a new law is proposed to be passed. Perhaps it would be the reenactment of an old law, but if the bill becomes law it supersedes laws which have heretofore been passed, and provides that employees "shall be released in accordance with Civil Service Commission regulations." It seems to me the bill gives unlimited power to the Civil Service Commission to make new regulations with respect to dismissal of employees.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, the wording of the bill was designed to follow completely the wording of the Veterans' Preference Act, with the single exception of inserting the new clause relating to nondisabling handicaps. So the bill appears to have any virtues and any faults which may inhere in the original act.

Mr. TAFT. I am only suggesting that when a bill is passed which reenacts an old statute, and also contains new rules, even the old rules become of greater significance in superseding Federal legislation which may have been passed since the passage of the old statutes.

Mr. LODGE. Would not the bill weaken or diminish somewhat the veterans' preferences?

Mr. FLANDERS. No. It simply allows the Civil Service Commission to consider nondisabling occupational handicaps in reduction of personnel, following, in importance, tenure of employment and military service.

Mr. LODGE. It puts the nonveteran on a par with the veteran if the nonveteran has been disabled?

Mr. FLANDERS. No.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time on the bill has expired.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1188) to provide that consideration shall be given, in establishing retention preference regulations, to employees permanently injured in line of duty, and to permit exemption of such employees from the regulations, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to insert "so much of"; in line 4, after the numerals "1944" to strike out "is" and insert "as precedes the first proviso in such section is"; in line 5, after the word "amended" to strike out "by adding at the end thereof the following" and insert "to read as follows:";

on page 1, beginning in line 7, to strike out "In establishing regulations providing preference in retention of employees in case of a reduction in personnel, the Commission shall give due consideration to employees who have been permanently injured in line of duty and who are capable of performing the duties of their positions. The Commission is authorized to exempt such employees from the application, in whole or in part, of such regulations"; and at the end of the bill to insert a new section 12, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of section 12 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 as precedes the first proviso in such section is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. In any reduction in personnel in any civilian service of any Federal agency, competing employees shall be released in accordance with Civil Service Commission regulations which shall give due effect to tenure of employment, military preference, nondisabling occupational handicap resulting from injury or disease caused by Federal civilian or military service, length of service, and efficiency ratings;"

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Civil Service Commission, in the promulgation of reduction in force regulations, to give consideration to employees who have incurred injuries resulting in occupational handicaps."

ADDITIONAL RELIEF FOR CERTAIN NON-PROCESSING SLAUGHTERERS

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate revert to Senate bill 1429, Calendar No. 607, which was passed over temporarily a moment ago. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] desires to offer an amendment to the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1429), to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I now ask that the companion bill, House bill 3738, be substituted for the Senate bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3738) to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the House bill, to delete the period at the end of the bill and to add a colon and the following: "Provided, That claims for benefits hereunder must be filed within 6 months after enactment of this act."

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1429 will be indefinitely postponed.

SALE OF PAXON FIELD, DUVAL COUNTY, FLA.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate revert to Senate bill 1582, which was passed over a few moments ago, because I believe the objections heretofore made will be withdrawn. Since the bill was passed over I have discovered the following facts with reference to the situation. The Government paid for the property \$18,000. The present appraised valuation is \$40,000. The county would be obliged to pay \$20,000, which would show a profit of \$2,000 to the Federal Government on its investment. Under those circumstances, I hope the distinguished Senator from Oregon will not renew his objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida that the Senate revert to Senate bill 1580, Calendar No. 605?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to make a very brief statement in regard to the matter of principle and policy involved in such cases. We have had pending before the Armed Services Committee for some weeks the full problem of the disposal of Federal property to various Government agencies, such as the Fort Wayne property at Detroit, the Fort Douglas property at Salt Lake City, and some 105 pieces of military property alone which will have to be disposed of in one way or another, and in conformance with some policy adopted by the Congress. We have taken the position in the Armed Services Committee that we do not think it is proper for us to sit there and in effect give away a single dollar of the Federal taxpayers' money and property without having some uniform policy on the basis of which we can act.

I have talked to the Senator from Florida and he gives me assurance that by acting favorably upon the bill the school authorities in this case will be giving back to the Federal Government the money the Federal Government has invested in the property. If the Federal Government is not losing any money on this proposal, then the problem I have raised is not applicable. But it does illustrate again, Mr. President, the importance of the Congress of the United States reaching some agreement and adopting some policy in regard to the disposal of Federal property. I do not see how we can sit here and in one case give away property for 5 cents on the dollar, and in another case 25 cents on the dollar, and in another case 75 cents on the dollar, because such a procedure will resolve itself, if we do not watch out, into a back-scratching proposition and a pure pork-barrel practice.

What I want, and what some of my colleagues on the Armed Services Committee want is the establishment of a definite policy. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are only some of the Senators, members of the Armed Services Commit-

tee, who have joined with me in this matter. I raised my objection before, because it was my understanding that we were making a gift of at least something to the school authorities of Florida, I withdraw my objection. If it is true, and the Senator from Florida assures me that it is true, that the Government is getting its money back, that we are not voting this afternoon to take out of the pockets of the American taxpayers some money or property and donating it to somebody in Florida, I care not how worthy the proposal may be.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1582) relating to the sale of Paxon Field, Duval County, Fla., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 or of any other law, the Federal Works Administrator is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to sell all that tract or parcel of land described as part of the northwest quarter and the north half southwest quarter section 8, township 2 south, range 26 east, Duval County, Florida, described as follows:

Beginning at an iron stake six hundred and seventy-two feet east of the northwest corner of section 8 and on the north line of said section; thence east one thousand three hundred and twenty-four and seven-tenths feet to an iron; thence south no degrees fifty minutes east three hundred and thirty feet to an iron; thence east six hundred and thirty feet to an iron, set in concrete on the west side of Melson Avenue; thence south no degrees fifty minutes east along west side of said avenue one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five and two-tenths feet to an iron; thence west six hundred and thirty feet to an iron; thence south no degrees fifty minutes east three hundred feet to an iron on the north line of Louisa Street; thence west one thousand three hundred and sixty-one and one-tenth feet to an iron; thence north two thousand six hundred and sixteen and two-tenths feet to place of beginning, containing one hundred and nine and thirty-eight one-hundredths acres, more or less; also

Beginning at an iron, six hundred and seventy-two feet east and two thousand six hundred and seventy-six and two-tenths feet south of the northwest corner of section 8; thence east one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two and two-tenths feet to a concrete monument on the west side of Melson Avenue; thence south zero degrees fifty minutes east along the west side of said avenue one thousand three hundred feet to an iron; thence west one thousand four hundred and eleven and three-tenths feet to an iron; thence north fifty feet to an iron; thence west six hundred feet to an iron; thence north one thousand two hundred and fifty feet to place of beginning, containing fifty-nine and eight-tenths acres, more or less, and being the same land as shown as tracts 1 and 2 on plat recorded in plat book 13, page 82, public records of said county, and containing one hundred and sixty-nine and eighteen one-hundredths acres, more or less; also

Part of south half southeast quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter, section 8, township 2 south, range 26 east, Duval County, Florida, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument at the northwest corner of section 8, township 2 south, range 26 east; thence along west line of said section 8, south one degree sixteen minutes east two thousand six hundred and forty-six and four-tenths feet to a point;

thence east one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four and three-tenths feet to a point; thence north zero degrees fifty minutes west thirty feet to an iron stake in the north line of Louisa Street for a place of beginning of lands to be described; from said place of beginning run east along the north line of Louisa Street six hundred and thirty feet to an iron stake in the west line of Melson Avenue; thence along the west line of Melson Avenue north zero degrees fifty minutes west three hundred feet to an iron stake; thence west six hundred and thirty feet to an iron stake; thence south zero degrees fifty minutes east three hundred feet to place of beginning.

Recorded in deed book 700, at page 497, of the current public records of Duval County, Florida, containing one hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, together with all buildings, structures, and improvements thereon (known as Paxon Field), in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions provided in the act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of Federal buildings," approved August 26, 1935 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 40, sec. 345b).

VETERANS' HOSPITAL, CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

The bill (S. 1369) to authorize the Veterans' Administration to acquire certain land as a site for proposed Veterans' Administration facility at Clarksburg, W. Va., and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This bill is the same as House bill 3739, Calendar No. 616.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, the Senate bill is the same as Calendar 616, House bill 3739, with the exception of two amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KILGORE. After conference with the Member of the House who introduced the House bill, I have learned that he believes that his bill will go as far as would the amended Senate bill. Therefore I prefer that the House bill be considered rather than the Senate bill, in order to keep it out of conference between the Senate and the House. The bill involves a Veterans' Administration facility. No cost to the Government is involved. I want the Veterans' Administration to get the larger site, if it can. Speed is of the essence, because the program involves the construction of a hospital.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator desire to have House bill 3739 amended?

Mr. KILGORE. No; it is my desire that the Senate consider House bill 3739 instead of Senate bill 1369, in order to expedite the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from West Virginia asks that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill? Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3739) to authorize the Veterans' Administration to acquire certain land as a site for the proposed Veterans' Administration facility at Clarksburg, W. Va., and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1369 is indefinitely postponed.

G. R. BELOW

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 795) for the relief of G. R. Below, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of" to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$1,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to G. R. Below, of Seattle, Wash., the sum of \$1,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries and loss of earning power sustained by him as a result of having been hit, while engaged in the pursuit of his occupation as a fisherman, by a bullet fired during target practice at the naval section base, Port Angeles, Wash., on May 16, 1942: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

JUAN LLONA

The bill (S. 192) for the relief of Juan Llona was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws Juan Llona, of Boise, Idaho, shall be held and considered to have lawfully entered the United States for permanent residence on July 11, 1926, the year of his actual entry into the United States, upon payment by him of the visa fee of \$10 and the head tax \$8; and the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings which may have been commenced in the case of Juan Llona upon the ground of unlawful residence in the United States.

Sec. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the non-preference category of the first available Spanish immigration quota.

MR. AND MRS. HAROLD T. PROSSER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 970) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Prosser, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$595."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Prosser, of Charlestown, R. I., the sum of \$595 in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation for damage to their land resulting from a fire started by a flare dropped by a United States

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill and agree to the same.

CLARE E. HOFFMAN,
GEORGE H. BENDER,
HENRY J. LATHAM,
JAMES W. WADSWORTH,
CARTER MANASCO,
JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
CHET HOLIFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OHAN GURNEY,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
WAYNE MORSE,
RAYMOND E. BALDWIN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HARRY F. BYRD,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 758) to promote the national security by providing for a National Security Organization, which shall be administered by a Secretary of National Security, and for a Department of the Army, a Department of the Navy, and a Department of the Air Force within the National Security Organization, and for the coordination of the activities of the National Security Organization with other departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment to the text of the bill strikes out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommend that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment; and that the House agree to the same.

The bill as agreed to in conference is the same as the House amendment, except for typographical, clerical, and clarifying changes, and the following:

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Both the Senate bill and the House amendment provided (sec. 101 (a)) that the National Security Council be composed of the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense (in the Senate bill designated as "Secretary of National Security"), the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. Under the Senate bill the Council was also to be composed of such other members as the President may designate from time to time. Under the bill as agreed to in conference (sec. 101 (a)) the Council, in addition to the members specifically named above, is to be composed of such of the following-named officers as the President may designate from time to time: the Secretaries of the executive departments, the Chairman of the Munitions Board, and the Chairman of the Research and Development Board. No such additional member is to be designated until the advice and consent of the Senate has been given to his appointment to the office the holding of which authorizes his designation as a member of the Council. Thus, for example, the Secretary of Commerce now in office could be designated by the President as a member of the Council, but if in the future a new Secretary of Commerce is appointed the new Secretary could not serve as a member of the Council until the advice and consent of the Senate has been given to his appointment to the office of Secretary of Commerce.

The Senate bill (sec. 101 (c)) provided that the Secretary of Defense be director of the staff of the Council. The House amendment (sec. 101 (c)) provided that the Council have a staff headed by a civilian executive secretary to receive compensation at the rate of \$14,000 a year. The bill as agreed to in conference (sec. 101 (c)) is the same as the House amendment except the compensation of the executive secretary is fixed at the rate of \$10,000 a year.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The Senate bill provided that the Director of Central Intelligence be appointed from the armed services or from civilian life. The House amendment provided that the Director of Central Intelligence be appointed from civilian life. The bill as agreed to in conference (sec. 102) provides that the Director shall be appointed from among the commissioned officers of the armed services or from among individuals in civilian life and adds a new subsection (b) which provides that if a commissioned officer of the armed services is appointed as Director then (1) in the performance of his duties as Director, he is to be subject to no supervision, control, restriction, or prohibition (military or otherwise) other than would be operative with respect to him if he were a civilian in no way connected with the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, or the armed services or any component thereof; and (2) he is not to possess or exercise any supervision, control, powers, or functions (other than such as he possesses, or is authorized or directed to exercise, as Director) with respect to the armed services or any component thereof, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Air Force, or any branch, bureau, unit or division thereof, or with respect to any of the personnel (military or civilian) of any of the foregoing. Except as noted in the preceding sentence the appointment to the office of Director of a commissioned officer of the armed services and his acceptance of and service in such office is in no way to affect any status, office, rank, or grade he may occupy or hold in the armed services or any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege, or benefit incident to or arising out of any such status, office, rank, or grade. Also any such commissioned officer, while serving in the office of Director, is to receive the military pay and allowance (active or retired, as the case may be) payable to a commissioned officer of his grade and length of service and is to be paid, from any funds available to defray the expenses of the Central Intelligence Agency, annual compensation at a rate equal to the amount by which \$14,000 exceeds the amount of his annual military pay and allowances.

The House amendment (sec. 105 (d)) provided that to the extent recommended by the National Security Council and approved by the President, such intelligence operations of the departments of government as relate to the national security shall be open to the inspection of the Director of Central Intelligence, and such intelligence as relates to national security and is possessed by such departments and other agencies of the Government shall be made available to the Director of Central Intelligence for correlation, evaluation, and dissemination. Section 102 (d) of the bill as agreed to in conference provides that to the extent recommended by the National Security Council and approved by the President, such intelligence of the departments and agencies of the Government, except as hereinafter provided, relating to the national security, shall be open to the inspection of the Director of Central Intelligence, and such intelligence as relates to the national security and is possessed by such departments and other agencies of the Government, except as hereinafter provided,

shall be made available to the Director of Central Intelligence for correlation, evaluation, and dissemination; provided, however, that upon the written request of the Director of Central Intelligence, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall make available to the Director of Central Intelligence such information for correlation, evaluation, and dissemination as may be essential to the national security.

PERSONNEL OF NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD

Both the Senate bill (Sec. 103 (b)) and the House amendment (Sec. 106 (b)) authorized the chairman of the National Security Resources Board to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to assist the Board in carrying out its functions. The Senate bill provided that such authority be subject to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The House amendment provided that such authority be without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The bill as agreed to in conference (Sec. 103 (b)) follows the language of the Senate bill.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Both the Senate bill (sec. 202 (a)) and House amendment (sec. 102 (a)) provided that the new Secretary be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The House amendment contained a proviso (not contained in the Senate bill) providing that a person who has held a commission in a Regular component of the armed services shall not be eligible for appointment as Secretary of Defense. The bill as agreed to in conference (sec. 202 (a)) contains a provision that a person who has within ten years been on active duty as a commissioned officer in a Regular component of the armed services shall not be eligible for appointment as Secretary of Defense.

The Senate bill (sec. 202 (a) (2)) imposed upon the Secretary of Defense the duty to exercise general direction, authority, and control over certain departments and agencies. The House amendment (sec. 102 (a) (2)) added the word "general" before the word "authority" and before the word "control." The words added by the House amendment have been deleted in the bill as agreed to in conference (sec. 202 (a) (2)) as surplusage.

The Senate bill (sec. 202 (a) (3)) imposed upon the Secretary of Defense the duty to formulate and determine the budget estimates for submittal to the Bureau of the Budget. The House amendment contained no such provision. The bill as agreed to in conference (sec. 202 (a) (4)) contains this provision from the Senate bill.

COMPOSITION AND DUTIES OF THE NAVY AND OF NAVAL AVIATION

The House amendment (sec. 203 (b)) contained language relating specifically to the composition and duties of the United States Navy and of Naval Aviation. The Senate bill (sec. 206 (b)) provided that the provisions of this act shall not authorize the alteration or diminution of the existing relative status of Naval Aviation. The first and last paragraphs of section 206 (b) of the bill as agreed to in conference are the same as the first and last paragraphs of section 203 (b) of the House amendment. The second, third, and fourth paragraphs of section 203 (b) of the House amendment are omitted and the following is inserted in lieu thereof:

"All naval aviation shall be integrated with the naval service as part thereof within the Department of the Navy. Naval aviation shall consist of combat and service and training forces, and shall include land-based naval aviation, air transport essential for naval operations, all air weapons and air

techniques involved in the operations and activities of the United States Navy, and the entire remainder of the aeronautical organization of the United States Navy, together with the personnel necessary therefor.

"The Navy shall be generally responsible for naval reconnaissance, antisubmarine warfare, and protection of shipping."

COMPOSITION AND DUTIES OF THE MARINE CORPS

The House amendment (sec. 203) contained the following provision:

"(c) The United States Marine Corps, within the Department of the Navy, shall include land combat and service forces and such aviation as may be organic therein. The primary mission of the Marine Corps shall be to provide fleet marine forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components, for service with the fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign. It shall be the duty of the Marine Corps to develop, in coordination with the Army and the Air Force, those phases of amphibious operations which pertain to the tactics, technique, and equipment employed by landing forces. In addition to its primary mission, the Marine Corps shall provide detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy, shall provide security detachments for the protection of naval property at naval stations and bases, and shall perform such other duties as the President may direct: *Provided*, That such additional duties shall not detract from or interfere with the performance of the primary mission hereinbefore set forth. The Marine Corps shall be responsible, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of peacetime components of the Marine Corps to meet the needs of war."

The Senate bill (sec. 206 (b)) provided that the provisions of this act shall not authorize the alteration or diminution of the existing relative status of the Marine Corps (including the Fleet Marine Forces). The bill as agreed to in conference contains the same language (sec. 206 (c)) as that in the House amendment except that (1) the words "The primary mission of the Marine Corps shall be" at the beginning of the second sentence are changed to read "The Marine Corps shall be organized, trained, and equipped"; (2) the words "to its primary mission" at the beginning of the fourth sentence are omitted; and (3) the words "performance of the primary mission hereinbefore set forth" in the proviso at the end of the fourth sentence are omitted and in lieu thereof the words "operations for which the Marine Corps is primarily organized" are inserted.

COMPENSATION OF SECRETARIES

The Senate bill (sec. 302 (b)) provided that the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force shall each receive the compensation prescribed for the Secretary of Defense. The House amendment (Sec. 301 (b)) provided that these three Secretaries shall each receive compensation at the rate of \$14,500 a year. The bill as agreed to in conference (Sec. 301 (b)) provides that these three Secretaries shall each receive the compensation prescribed by law for heads of executive departments.

CLARE E. HOFFMAN,
GEORGE H. BENDER,
HENRY J. LATHAM,
JAMES W. WADSWORTH,
CARTER MANASCO,
JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
CHET HOLIFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CAMP STEWART, GA.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee

on Expenditures in the Executive Departments be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 1627) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War and the War Assets Administrator to take such action as may be necessary to return certain real property at Camp Stewart, Ga., to the former owners thereof, and for other purposes, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Armed Services, the chairman having consented.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

AMENDING PUBLIC LAW 88, SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3738) entitled "An act to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945," with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 15, after "corporation", insert "": *Provided*, That claims hereunder must be filed within 6 months after the enactment of this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a report.

TO AMEND SECTION 5 OF HOME OWNERS' LOAN ACT OF 1933

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2800) entitled "An act to amend section 5 of Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and for other purposes," with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 11, after "amended", insert "(except business loans provided by section 503 thereof and not secured by a lien on real estate)."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ACT

Mr. REED of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3818) to amend the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to rates of tax on employers and employees, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3818) to amend the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to rates of tax on employers and employees, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment, and omit the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, and on page 2 of the House engrossed bill, line 1 and line 13 strike out "to 1956, both inclusive", and insert "and 1951"; and on page 2, lines 4 and 16 strike out "1956" and insert "1951"; and the Senate agree to the same.

DANIEL A. REED,
ROBERT W. KEAN,
NOAH MASON,
JOHN D. DINGELL,
WILBUR D. MILLS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

E. D. MULLIKIN,
ROBERT TAFT,
WALTER F. GEORGE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3818) to amend the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to rates of tax on employers and employees, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: The House bill fixed rates of tax on employers and employees as follows: 1939-49, 1 percent; 1950-56, 1½ percent; after 1956, 2 percent. The Senate amendment makes the rates for all years after 1949, 3 percent. The House recedes with an amendment which provides that the rates of tax shall be as follows: 1939-49, 1 percent; 1950 and 1951, 1½ percent; after 1951, 2 percent.

Amendment Nos. 2 and 3: The House bill provided for continuance on a permanent basis of amendments to the Social Security Act establishing within the unemployment trust fund a separate account to be known as the Federal unemployment account, and authorized appropriations to such fund in amounts equal to the excess of tax collections under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act over the unemployment administrative expenditures. The Senate amendment limits the authorized appropriations to the excess of tax collections for the period ending December 31, 1949, and provides that any amounts in such account on April 1, 1950, and any amounts repaid to such account after such date shall be covered into the general fund of the Treasury. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 4: The Senate amendment provides that there shall be deducted from the total amount of taxes collected prior to July 1, 1943, the sum of \$18,451,846 authorized to be appropriated by section 11 (b) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. The House recedes.

[PUBLIC LAW 374—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 505—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 3738]

AN ACT

To amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945, is amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

“SEC. 3. Any person who, after the issuance of amendment numbered 1 (dated July 5, 1945) or amendment numbered 2 (dated July 11, 1945) to Directive Numbered 56 of the Director of Economic Stabilization, and pursuant to the authority thereof, became qualified and eligible, or was declared or determined by such Director to have the necessary qualifications for eligibility, to receive extra compensation payments as a nonprocessing slaughterer (such person previously having been held not qualified to receive extra compensation payments as a nonprocessing slaughterer), shall be entitled to receive such extra compensation payments for such period of time prior to July 23, 1945, as such person would have been entitled to receive if such Directive Numbered 56, and amendments numbered 1 and 2 thereto, and any such determination by such Director, had become effective November 1, 1943. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make the extra compensation payments which any person is entitled to receive pursuant to this section. As used in this section the term ‘person’ includes an individual, firm, partnership, or corporation: *Provided*, That claims hereunder must be filed within six months after the enactment of this Act.”

Approved August 6, 1947.

